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Compan
Prices
application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY
S. A. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MAHOMEDALI JINNAH & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. [illegible] BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 16, 1921. TWO ANNAS

B.S.A
Bicycles
Latest stock received,
prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Call at Marseilles.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date 1921.	Steamer.	Tons.
14th May	"Naldera"	15,825
21st "	"Morea"*	10,890
23rd "	"Somali"	6,794
28th "	"Caledonia"	7,572
4th June	"Sardinea"	6,580
11th "	"Dongola"	8,059
18th "	"Malwa"*	10,911
25th "	"Nore"	6,703
2nd July	"Kashgar"	8,840
9th "	"Karmala"	8,983
16th "	"Narkunda"	16,115
23rd "	"Nyanza"	7,023
30th "	"Morea"	10,890

†Extra. Proceeds direct from Port Said to London and only conveys second saloon passengers.

*Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers' arrival.

B. I. COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

18th June	NEURALIA	9082

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.

18th May 20th "	Dunera Narkunda	Straits & China-Australian Ports.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date	Steamer	Remark
13th May	LINGA	Karachi direct,
	LHASA	Karachi Kathiwar-Coast Ports
18th	KARAGOLA	East and South African Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In July	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 183
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	1st May	15th ,,
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	3rd ,,	16th ,,
Saigon Maru	C. Okada	16th ,,	28th ,,
Honolulu Maru	K. Hirano	22nd ,,	28th ,,
Gunaes Maru	T. Inouye	25th ,,	5th June.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Kashu Maru	S. Mogi	5460	10th May	18th May
Akasa Maru	B. Tsuda,	6074	17th May	24th ,,
Nagano Maru	K. Tsukuda	3824	17th ,,	16th ,,
Tatori Maru	S. Ito	5906	15th ,,	22nd ,,
Kasata Maru	T. Sasaki	5874	25rd ,,	29th ,,
Yawata Maru	K. Takano	6995	11th June.	23rd June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota	6995	22nd ,,	4th July.

This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

For Freight and passages apply to
S. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Grahby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

DIRECTORS:
Sir. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, M.L.E., M.B.E.
Jugaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
Chunilal G. Parekh, Esq.
Framjee Manekji Mehta, Esq.
Sir Vallabhdas, Esq.
Mulla, Esq.
Jungbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Fort Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1 lakh at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve £1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kyauk Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and Agencies. Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above one lakh will be received on terms to be settled on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits received for twelve months and short periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Coupons and collection of interest therein when due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for longer periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be had on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.
for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH, 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921. 2,71,41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
2, Princess Street, E. C. 2.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Deccan
Ahmedabad	(Sub-Agency Parbhani)
Ahmedabad City	Hyderabad Sind
Akola	Indore
Akyab	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Allahabad	Jalpaiguri
Alleppy	Karachi
Amraoti	Lahore
Bangalore	Lucknow
Bellary	Madras (Mount Road)
Benares	Madura
Bezwada	Mangalore
Bimlipatam	Masulipatam
Bombay (Byculla)	Moulmein
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nagpore
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Narayangunge
Broach	Negapatam
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Patna
Calcutta (Park Street)	Poona
Calicut	Quetta
Cawnpore	Rajahmundry
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Salem
Cochin	Secunderabad
Coimbatore	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Colombo	Simla
Dacca	Sholapur
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	.....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	.....Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Ridde Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Surabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon
Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 124.
Hornby Road, Bombay

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR MOTOR

(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)
WITH THE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD.
Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Agency Applications Invited.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report commends a Bonus of 1 per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

D. B. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAM & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
78, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply—

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK
5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss on of Depreciation of Assets
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for an Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply to:— DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

HEAD OFFICE
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN & *Managing Agents*

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary*
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent,*
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Buildings,
13 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

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If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,
GO TO:

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

It is the place

Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.

Where orders are booked for you at exhibitors' standard prices without the least addition of any profits.

Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.

A visit will positively profit you
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Brightness! **Permanency!**

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Guaranteed.

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

24, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA,
Opp Police Chowkie Null Bazar,
BOMBAY No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle

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All COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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SITUATION VACCANT.

REQUIRED an experienced MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, capable of getting out general arrangements and details of Steam and Structural Plants. Apply Box No. 3050, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C9341 A

WANTED—NURSES for the "Prince of Wales Hospital. Salary Rs. 60-70 p.m. Apply to the undersigned mentioning age, caste, experience and testimonials. CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Dhrangadra State. A—C 9397

WANTED for the Nalanda College Bihar-sharif (Patna) a Lecturer in Logic, M.A. in Philosophy on Rs. 100—10—150. per month on two months' probation. Must guarantee a year's service. Apply to PRINCIPAL, by 30th May. A—C 9390

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL and HARD-WORKING AGENTS to canvass Life Business in Central Provinces, Berar, and Central India. Terms Liberal. Please apply to—DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, 303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. A—C 9396

WANTED.—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Barsi Light Railway from 1st July, 1921. Pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 125 according to qualifications. Applicants must be below 35 years. Copies of testimonials should be sent before 10th June, 1921, to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Barsi Light Railway, Kurduwadi Deccan. A C 9354

REQUIRED SHIFT ENGINEER for Electric Power Station. Should have experience with water tube boilers, high speed engines and electrical plant. Eight hours shifts. Parsee preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 3066, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A—C 9392

WANTED—A competent PERSON as a Municipal Secretary to the City Municipality, Thana, having knowledge of survey &c.; persons experienced in Municipal or similar work will be preferred; pay Rs. 150-15-300 without any allowances. The applications with testimonials mus reach the undersigned on or before the 10th June, 1921 J. B. PRADHAN, President, City Municipality, Thana, Municipal Office, Thana, 15-5-1921. A C 9378

WANTED—By the Principal, College of Engineering, Poona, the services of experienced and qualified persons to work as:—1. A PLUMBER MISTRY to teach the Sub-Overseer Class the Syllabus given in the College of Engineering Calendar, including work in G. I. piping, lead piping and G. I. sheet metal; water and sanitary connections, &c. Pay Rs. 80. No war or temporary and Provisional allowances will be given. 2. A CURATOR OF INSTRUMENTS, who must be a skilled mechanic, preferably used to fine work and the repair of instruments. He will be required to maintain surveying instruments in repair, to take charge of a gas-making plant and to do fitting and machine work, as required. Pay Rs. 80-2-100, without allowances. 3. ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT of the Electrical Workshop, pay Rs. 150-5-200. Applicants should possess a good training in technical electricity, both theoretical and practical. The duties of the post are to instruct Workshop apprentices in electrical engineering as indicated in the syllabus printed in the College Calendar, to maintain the batteries and other electrical plant in the College in good order and to take charge generally of the electrical section of the College Workshop. Applications for the above-posts should reach this office on or before 25th May, 1921. R. S. CREE BROWN, Ag. Principal. College of Engineering, Poona, 12th May, 1921. A C 9380

LOST & FOUND.

LOST—Public are INFORMED that TWO SHARES of the Jamshed Mfg. Co., Ld. Nos. 770 and 3540 have been LOST or MISLAID. Agents have been asked to issue duplicates for same. Any one dealing with the above shares will do so at his own cost and risk. MOHANLAL VIJIVALLABHDAS, Rugbaathji Pale Nadiad. P-B—R 238

HOUSE & FLATS TO LET.

FORGETT STREET, Chevalwalla Bldg., flats. With modern accommodation. Rent Rs. 200 to 250 per month. Apply Box No. 3065, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C—R 240

TO LET—Two fine BUNGALOWS in one compound with all conveniences, good water, three minutes' drive from Malad or Kandivali Station. Please communicate with Box No. 3048, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C R214

CHAGLA MANZIL—TO BE LET a spacious bungalow, upper floor only, at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road, Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & Co., Kharek Baazar, near Musjid Station, or Chagla Villa, Dadar. C—R 243

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR 538, Ratan Vila POONA, Eight Bed Rooms, Hall, Office, Dining, Kitchen, Stores, Out-houses, Spacious, Garden. Apply P P. Kapadia 73, Apollo Street, Bombay or D. J. WRITER. Sachapir Street, Poona. C R 187

BOARD, & ROOMS, ETC.

TO LET—ROOMS in the new Hanuman Buildings, Lamington Road, best locality. Enquire in the premises. E C9371

TO LET—ROOMS in the Manilal Mansion, Lamington Road, near Precious Cinema, enquire Proprietor, Hanuman Buildings, Lamington Road. E C9372

BY European, a room with board from about 16th instant, while arranging passage. Accommodation in Fort preferred. Apply stating terms to Box No. 3061 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." F C 9379

TO BE LET—Three large offices in Medows Street, very centrally located, suitable for a big firm. Also one Godown in the same vicinity. For rent and inspection please apply to THE BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 47-49, Medows Street, Fort. E C9344

TO BE LET—A very decent furnished up-to-date ground floor of a bungalow with a good compound, situated near Cumballa Hill for one year only from June next. For inspection and other particulars please apply to THE BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 47-49, Medows Street. Tel. No. 156. E C9344

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—In Bangalore. Salubrious climate, 7 sanctioned building plots, best locality, 8 annas per square foot, also new houses, particulars from. Apply Box No. 3062, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." G R234

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

DELICIOUS MANGOES of Pavai Estate which are being sent to England for over a century are now available at Pavai Estate, Head Office, 50, Medows Street, Fort, or at Laibaugh Swadeshi Stores, Baya Mansions, Parel, or from Dawoodkhan Balekhan, Roshan Building, Bellasis, Road. 9400

MACHINERY. TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—Up-country, a GAS ENGINE with complete equipments to start with 50 Gins or 40 Gins. Please enquire at Seth HIRALAL BADRINARAYAN, No. 327, Khara Kuva, Bombay. K C 9377

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One quite new LANCASHIRE BOILER, 30ft. by 7ft.—6in. Diameter 200lbs. Pressur and some Looms and Dobbies, Bombay delivery. Particulars apply Box No. 3060, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." K C 9374

FOR SALE—Just Received and not yet unpacked two Ring Doubling Frames (J. Hetherington's Make) of 244 Spindles each, for wet work 3¼in. gauge. 5in. lift, with rings of 2¼in. internal diam.., with Chain drive. Apply to the MORARJEE GOCULDAS SP. & WG. CO., LD., Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. K C 9355

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES.

GRAND RAFFLE OF MOTOR CAR, &c.—Please apply for books of eleven Tickets to Messrs. HASAN & Co., Indore Residency. J A R 805

FOR SALE—A Beauchi Landaulette, 4 cylinder 20 horse power, 7 seaters motor car in splendid condition. Best opportunity for buyer. Trial can be had on appointment. Apply to Box No. 3038, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." J A R192

EDUCATIONAL.

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE. Officially sanctioned for the Hospitals, Dispensaries and Libraries of the Baroda State. Just published in Gujerati. "Social Diseases, Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases and Sexology." By Dr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji, Consulting Surgeon Specialist. The Genito-Urinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital, 237, corner Grant Road, Bombay, 460 pages, 34 illustrations. Price Rs. 4. Obtainable from (1) "KAISER-I-HIND" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, whence V.P.'s are despatched at Rs. 4-5. (2) S. GOVIND & CO., Sandhurst Road. 8448

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.—Owing to ill-health Mr. S. S. RAO, of Tailoring College Bombay, will be in Poona for a time long enough to thoroughly crach up a hatch of students in any branch of tailors' cutting and practical work. S. S. RAO c/o Messrs. Tillu Brothers Budhwar Chowk, Poona City. R 223

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED to purchase second-hand Spinning and Weaving Machinery about 7,500—Spindles and 300 Looms with preparations. The Machinery must be in good working order. Write stating Maker, year of make, present condition whether working or idle to Box No. 3064, "Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." T—R 245

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

GRAND REDUCTION SALE—Boots and Shoes—16th May to 16th June, 1921. Discount 2 annas per Rupee. RUSTOM KHAN & Co., Prag Mahal. T—R 241

FOR SALE—Just arrived from Africa: Cheetahs, Lion, Double-Horned Genda, Antelopes, Rare Monkeys, Crowned Cranes, etc. "H" 75, Watson's Hotel, Bombay. T—R 244

FOR SALE—Finest damask table cloths, bleached ready for use 6½' x 6½' Rs. 10 each, All sizes available. Napkins to match 22" x 22" Rs. 10-12-0 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT. T C9313

FOR SALE—Red or blue checked glass towelling, superior quality 24" wide Re. 0-15-0 per yard. Hemmed towels 24" x 36" Rs. 11-12-0 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST. LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT. T 9315

FOR SALE—Our famous glass towelling, white soft, 24" wide Re. 0-12-0 per yard. Hemmed towels 24" x 36" Rs. 9-2-6 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST. LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT. T C9317

FOR SALE—BED SHEETS, made of finest American cotton, bleached, hemmed and ready for use. 58" x 108" Rs. 15-4-0 per pair of, 72" wide Rs. 3-3-0 per yard, 100" wide Rs. 4-7-0 per yard. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST. LIMITED, (Late Basel Mission Industrials), CALICUT. T C 9316

FOR SALE.—Glass cloths, Duster cloths, Kitchen towels with the respective names interwoven 24" x 24" hemmed ready for use. Reduced Price Rs. 8-8-0 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST. LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT. T C9314

FOR SALE—Heavy and medium weight suiting a limited stock to clear at the uniform rate of Re. 1 per yard. Cuttings not sent. State colour and pattern required. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST. LIMITED. (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT. T C9318

FOR SALE—The Famous "Basel Mission" suitings, dress materials, ginghams, able, bed and toilet linen at heavily reduced prices. Wholesale trade inquiries solicited. Respectable and energetic Indenters required in unrepresented districts, Liberal terms offered. Apply to THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) Head Office, Calicut MALABAR. T C9312

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Patron
H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar
Founders.
Prince Victor Narayan etc.
CHEAPEST RATES OF LIFE INSURANCE
Absolutely Sound Schemes.

Secure your family from want by insuring your Life.

For Proposal Forms etc. Apply to the Head Office.

6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
WANTED Energetic Canvassers.
Liberal Terms Offered.

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

IN supercession of the NOTICE of the 5th May, 1921, fixing TUESDAY, the 24th May, 1921, for a Ward Election of a Councillor to fill up a casual vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, B.A., a representative of the (F) Parel Ward, Notice is hereby given that the 24th May, 1921, having been declared by Government to be a public holiday (Empire Day), I hereby fix WEDNESDAY, the 25th May, 1921, for the Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 14th May, 1921. C9398

THE MATHRADAS MILLS, LIMITED.

CANADA BUILDING, FORT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 16th May, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1921, and Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 9th to SATURDAY the 21st May, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MATHRADAS AJAM & COMPANY,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th April, 1921.

N.B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Friday, the 20th day of May, 1921, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 9th day of May, 1921, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.

Change of address, if any, should be notified at once. C9235

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., CALCUTTA.

WE are APPOINTED CHIEF AGENTS for the above Company for Central Provinces, Berar, and Central India in addition to the present Chief Agency of Bombay Presidency.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
303, Hornby Road, Fort.
C 9395 Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

FROM the 1st July 1921, the charge for the conveyance of passengers' luggage from Victoria Terminus station to Ballard Pier for shipment will be annas eight per package instead of annas four, as laid down in para 88c. clause (e) of this Railways current coaching guide.

D. S. BURN,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 7th May, 1921. 9356

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a MEETING of the Board of Directors HELD on the 5th instant, it was RESOLVED that the period of paying up SECOND CALL money be EXTENDED to 30th June, 1921. The Shareholders are requested to pay up the call money within the aforesaid period.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JUGATRAM & CO.,
C9384 Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "WEISSENFELS" ARRIVED 22-12-1913. S. S. "CROWN" ARRIVED 24-1-1914.

CONSIGNEES of cargo ex the above steamers who have paid deposits against General Average are hereby informed that instructions have been received from the Average Adjusters to refund balances due to depositors.

All depositors are therefore requested to apply to the undersigned for payment of the same with the original cash receipts issued to them.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
Bombay, 12th May, 1921. C9362

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, T. M. RANGACHARI, Turner Road, Bandra, have from 9th May, 1921, retired from partnership in the firm of Messrs. Sabnis and Co., Managing Agents of the Malabar Forests and Rubber Co., Ltd., 16, Oak, Lane, Fort, Bombay, and have also resigned my Directorship ex-officio of the said Malabar Forests and Rubber Co., Ltd., Bombay. R 242

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre.' For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

DIRECTORATE OF DEVELOPMENT,

THE OLD SAILORS HOME. CARNAC ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE above site admeasuring 899 sq. yards (with the Building thereon) and with frontages of 131 feet to Carnac Road and 46 feet to Patakwadi Road.

To be Sold by Public Auction on the site on Friday, 20th May, 1921, at 4 p.m. precisely.

The site is exceptionally well placed close to the Small Causes Court and a short distance from Crawford Market and is eminently suited for the erection of shops and flats or offices.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had upon application to

THE LAND MANAGER,
Directorate of Development,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
C 9017

THE MADHORAO SCINDIA MILLS, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on MONDAY, the day of May, 1921, at 4-45 p.m (S. T.) at Registered Office of the Company, "Cana Building," Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1 To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31 March 1921 and the Balance Sheet as that date, of the Company.
2 To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3 To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligibl and offer themselves for re-election.
4 To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration, and
5 To transact other ordinary business of the Company.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th day of May to 21st day of May 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
MATHRADAS & Co.,
Agents.

Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 29th April, 1921.

N. B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 23rd May, 1921, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 16th May 1921 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted. Change of address if any, should be notified at once. C9238

PUBLIC NOTICE.

KARACHI HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

APPOINTMENT OF LADY VISITOR.

APPLICATIONS are INVITED for the POST of LADY VISITOR.

Karachi Health Association salary Rs. 180-10-200 per mensem, plus House allowance Rs. 50, messing Rs. 30, uniform and Dhobi allowance Rs. 15 and gharry allowance Rs. 75.

Preference will be given to candidates who have completed their training at the Health School Delhi, and obtained a Diploma of Htalth and Maternity Supervisor and have sound knowledge and experience necessary for the care and nurtur of infants and children.

Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications and experience will be received by Undersigned not later than 1st June, 1921.

E. D. SHROFF,
Honorary Secretary,
Karachi Health Association,
Municipal Office, Karachi, Karachi.
10th May, 1921. C 9399

THE BOMBAY CENTRAL COOPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th May, 1921, at 2-0 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the report of the Directors and the Audited Statement of Accounts of the Bank for the year ending 31st March, 1921.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA,
Manag

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from 26th May to 7th June, both days inclusive.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALLIBHOY JAFFERJEE, of inhabitant, has contracted to sell the mentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, tenancy, easement or otherwise howsoever hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of quit and rent tenure land or ground with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Doctor Dadabhai Naoroji Road in the Registration Sub-District of Fort in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 122 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2817, New No. 9797, Old Survey No. 1008, New No. 4387, and in the Books of the Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 7018 and Street No. 121-125, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by a public road, on or towards the North by the house of Pandurang Sakharam and vacant land of Hussanialli Mahomedalli and on or towards the South by the house of Haji Abdul Hussain Dossaji and on or about the said Vendor.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1921.

(Sd.) MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C9394

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HARI NARAYAN DHOBA VIJAYKER, Pleader, High Court, Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted absolutely to our client, Mr. Dadaji Toffic, all his moiety in the property in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE

All that piece or parcel of ground rent land or ground together with the building standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Port of Bombay, in the Town, on the East side of Portuguese Church Bhatwarwada Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 203 square yards, but now admeasuring 180 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2057 and New No. 9[illegible] Survey No. 316 and New Survey No. [illegible] assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under No. 16, but under C Ward No. 7714 and Street Nos. [illegible] and 91, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the [illegible] passage, on or towards the West by [illegible] Portuguese Street or Kumbharwada [illegible], otherwise called North Brook Street, towards the North by the house of Pa[illegible]ja and on or towards the South by the [illegible] of Haji Abut Adam and which premises are at present in the occupation of the tenant of the said Vendor.

Dated this 13th day of [illegible] 1921.

[illegible] ZEMIL,
[illegible]s Attorneys.
C9391

BLUNT RAZORS
Razors, Safety and [illegible] stocked. Surgical Ins[illegible]
MATHEWS & [illegible]

bright and keen 8 each. New Rs. 1-0-0 each Rs. 5-8 Wilkin[illegible] W. Razor Rs Post Free, New Blades, etc. Repaired. [illegible]dows Street (Op[illegible]ia) Bombay

A Few o[illegible]ers:-
SUITS, SILK, CLE[illegible] [illegible]. 2/& 2/8 ea[illegible]
CASHMER[illegible] [illegible]s.2/8 & 3/8 ea[illegible]
Diamond Jub[illegible]Washing Co.
DRY RENCH [illegible]CAL CLEANERS
Hamam Str[illegible] BOMBAY

[illegible]S BY AUCTION.

[illegible]S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,
[illegible]APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. [illegible]

[illegible] SALE OF 216 BALES JAPANESE [illegible] YARN.

[illegible]DAY, MONDAY, the [illegible]th May, 1921, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., [illegible] will sell by Public Auction [illegible] Hanooman Temple on Tambakanta [illegible] by order of the Office concerned and [illegible]unt and at the risk of Bhanupratap [illegible]as Esq.

[illegible]les each 400 lbs. Japanese Cotton Yarn [illegible]s:—
[illegible]les 2/42 Bleached mercerised Ex. S.S. [illegible]daru.
[illegible]les 2/42 Bleached mercerised Ex. S.S. [illegible]daru.
[illegible]les 2/42 Bleached mercerised Ex. S.S. [illegible] Maru.
[illegible] Bales 20's Grey Ex. S.S. Saigon
[illegible] Bales 40's Grey Ex. S.S. Indus
[illegible] Bales 40s Grey Ex. S.S. Saigon
[illegible] Bales 2/42 Bleached mercerised Ex. S.S. [illegible]n Maru.
[illegible]rms:—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery [illegible]in 8 days.

[illegible]TION SALE OF 106 PACKAGES ENG-[illegible]SH COTTON YARN.

[illegible]O-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th [illegible] of May, 1921, at 1-30 p.m. [illegible]T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., [illegible]tioneers will sell by Public Auction [illegible]r the Hanooman Temple on Tambakanta [illegible]honi by order of the Office concerned and [illegible] account and at the risk of Bhanupratab [illegible]berdas Esq.

[illegible]06 Packages in which 93 bales each 300 lbs. [illegible]d 13 cases each 100 warp English Cotton [illegible]arn as under:—
[illegible]2 Bales 2/30 Grey Ex. S. S. Mesopotamia.
[illegible]10 Bales 2/30 Grey Ex. S.S. Olympia.
[illegible]6 Bales 2/30 Grey Ex. S.S. C/Macintyre.
[illegible]5 Bales 2/30 Grey Ex. S.S. Patracia.
[illegible]4 Bales 315s. Water Ex. S.S. Patracia.
[illegible]5 Bales 325s. Water Ex. S.S. Patracia.
[illegible]3 Bales 31's. Water Ex. S.S. Patracia.
[illegible]4 Bales 2/40 Grey Ex. S.S. Kurmark.
[illegible]4 Bales 31's. Water Ex. S.S. Kurmark.
[illegible]11 Bales 32's. Water Ex. S.S. C/Maciness.
1 Bale 2/40 Grey Ex. S.S. C/Maciness.
5 Bales 2/40 Grey Ex. S.S. C/Maciness.
7 Bales 2/40 Grey Ex. S.S. C/Durham.
6 Bales 2/40 Grey Ex. S.S. B/Fairlie.
1 Bale 2/40 Grey Ex. S.S. B/Faidlie.
4 Bales 2/40 Grey Ex. S.S. C/London.
10 Bales 2/40 Grey Ex. S.S. Northsands.
2 Bales 2/40 Grey Ex. S.S. Sultania.
3 Bales 230 Grey Ex. S.S. C/Murseles.
2 Cases 2/80 Grey Ex. S.S. Lowlands.
3 Cases 2/80 Bleached Ex. S.S. Lowplands.
3 Cases 2/80 Bleached Ex. S.S. C/Baroda.
3 Cases 2/80 Grey Ex. S.S. C/Baroda.
1 Case 2/100 Grey Ex. S.S. C/Baroda.
1 Case 2/80 Grey Ex. S.S. Bassano.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within 8 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th May, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.
WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 16th May, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures, such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, armed and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, one Oliver Typewriter etc.

By the order of the office concerned:—
4 cases tea,
5 Cases Playing cards,
1 Cases Saddle Paste,
4 Iron Beds.
One lot of Nagative Printing frames and Photo Albums.
5 cases enterprise meat choppers No. 8.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr., Acting Administrative General of Bombay and the administrative general of the following Estate.

Re: Estate of Miss Edith Smith, Ladies wearing apparels as skirts, jackets, blouses, approus dresses, overcoat, boots shoes, etc., etc.

Re: Estate of Charles Long—wearing apparels such as singlets, drawers trousers, shirts, coats, boots and shoes.

Re: Estate of Shaik Usman Karmatalli wearing apparels such as Loongies, Parens, carpet, etc.

By the order of the Post Master General of Bombay, unserviceable articles such as, Canvas Begs, Drill Begs, Lips of Canvas Bags, Canvas hand Bags, Canvas Delivery Bags, Jute Bags, Net Parcel Begs, Tin Stamp Boxes, Buckets, Rat Traps, Leather delivery Begs, Bundle of Leather Belts and straps, Leather Cash Bags, Salter's Spring Balances, Iron Parcel Scales, Numbering machine, Bicycles, Hurricane Lintrns, Lanterns for hand carts, Tin reservioirs, Table Lamps, Hanging Lamps, Shades of hanging Lamps, Clocks, Bell time pieces, Chairs, Stools wooden Typebox, Wooden cash Box, Small Glass frames, Lot of accessories of gas lamps, lot of accessories of Bicycle, lot of Rubber pices Canvas note walbts, Empty tins of paints, Rollers of Typewriters.

5 Tons "All Days" motor lorries, Carrgies, Horses, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th May, 1921.

CHEAP PERFUME HOUSE
Just unpacked
Best Selected France Perfumery of Messrs. Coty, Houligant, Bichara Rigaud and Rodger, Gallet etc., etc.
THE
Praful Perfume Store,
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY 2.

SEASON GOODS
Just Unpacked
LARGE CONSIGNMENT
of
REFLEX CAMERAS
of
VARIOUS MAKES
¼ to ½ Sizes VARIETY
of
HAND AND STAND CAMERA
and
EVERY OTHER THING PHOTOGRAPHIC
S. MAHADEO & SON.
295-299 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS FURNITURE AT THE BUNGALOW NO. 20, QUEEN'S ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 17th May at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bungalow No. 20, Queen's Road, the very valuable handsome and latest artistic designed highly polished household and office furniture by Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Canji and other well-known makers, consisting of sliding dining tables, rich polished dining chairs, Queen Anne and Louis pattern sideboards, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, tan and moon pattern spring cushioned drawing room complete suits of sofas and chairs, artistic hall cabinets, mirrors, revolving roll top office tables, Indian hand-carved tables and teapoys, full compass sound mahogany iron framed semi-grand cottage piano, rich Persian carpets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, historic and Oleograph pictures, bedroom double and single almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble top dressing and washing tables, iron and wooden double and single beds, rich plated-ware, English glassware and crockeryware, etc., etc., the property of Col. Anderson, A.D.M.S., Bombay District.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 TONS NEW BROWN BOLD LINSEEDS.

[illegible] 16th instant, at 3 p.m. precisely, MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Shivlingram Sonkaran, at his godown at No. 6/8 Kalyan Street, Fanaa Bunder and on account and at the risk of the following defaulting parties according to the contract for May, 1921.

On account and at the risk of Seth Ramkaran Bachhraj:—D. O. Nos. 5 and 56—50 tons New Brown Bold Linseeds.

On account and at the risk of Seth Balchand Gulabchand:—D. O. Nos. 6, 7, 61—75 tons New Brown Bold Linseeds.

On account and at the risk of Seth Dalatram Ramdanmal:—D. O. No. 17-25 tons new Brown Bold Linseeds.

On account and at the risk of Seth Tulsiram Ramsarup:—D. O. No. 13—25 tons New Brown Bold Linseeds.

On account and at the risk of Seth Multanchand Badrinarayan:—D. O. No. 57—25 tons New Brown Bold Linseeds.

On account and at the risk of Seth Gulabray Kedarmal:—D. O. Nos. 58 and 59—50 tons New Brown Bold Linseeds.

On account and at the risk of Seth Jaigopal Ghanshyamdas:—D. O. Nos. 11, 12, 63—75 tons New Brown Bold Linseeds.

On account and at the risk of Seth Shivramdas Ramniranjandas:—D. O. Nos. 54, 55—50 tons New Brown Bold Linseeds.

On account and at the risk of Seth Fulchand Motilal:—D. O. No. 8—25 tons New Brown Bold Linseeds.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Bombay, May 15th, 1921.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENT.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Charlie Chaplin

IN

"The Jazz Waiter"

Great Boxing Boom

Jimmy Wilde

Vs.

Pete Herman

in a
20 3-Minute Round Contest
for the
BANTAM WEIGHT
CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD

PATHE GAZETTE, SUNBEAMS, PICTORIAL.

"OUR GIRLS."
and Their Physique
Series No. 6.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A Beautiful Picturesque Story of Love Hate and Sacrifice.

"Snows of Destiny"

featuring
MARY JOHNSON

"MASHERS AND SPLASHERS"

WHERE OTHER KNOWN REMEDIES HAVE FAILED,

PINAK'S AGUE MIXTURE

has carried the day in removing immediately, all kinds of fevers viz; Ague Malaria Influenza, etc.

SOLD BY

H. H. JETHABHAI & Co.
Sittaram Buildings,
near Crawford Market;
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS.

THE MAJESTIC

Daily 5-15 7, 8-45
TO-NIGHT.
HINDUSTHAN CINEMA FILM Co.,

VALMIKI.

A Louraine Master piece depicting the Life story of

THE HEMER OF INDIA

A powerful picturization of the stirring life-events of once, the greatest free booter and in after life the greatest poet of India—the authur of Ramayan, one of the world's best classic.

Settle it with your-self and your family to see this masterpiece during this week at

CINEMA MAJESTIC

NEXT WEEK

Sati Anusuya

The Kohinoor Film Co; master picture.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 TO-NIGHT

Edgar Warwick Comedy Company

In a repertoire of London Comedy and Dramatic Successes

To-night Monday, May 16th.

The St. James' Theatre Success

"UNGLE NED."

Prices as usual. Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p.m
GRAND WEEK-END SUCCESS!
The Splendid 5-reel Photo-play

'MISS INNOCENCE'

A Study in Heredity explaining how good breeding can overcome even the evil nature of heredity. The girl with all the evil tendencies of the mother, but having received the good training of a Convent School turns out a good woman and enjoys happiness in life.

Also a 2 reel Comic :—
"THIS WAY OUT."

EXCELLENT PLOTS!
FINE SCENERIES!!
SPLENDID ACTING!!!
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Prices :—Re. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 8 each.)

A SPLENDID RECEPTION!

Messrs. K, D. and Brothers note with pleasure the great reception accorded to their new Serial by the Cinema-loving public of Bombay on Saturday and Sunday last. Those who saw the

OPENING 6 PARTS

of this High-Class, Soul-Stirring Society Serial

"WHEN WE LOVE"
"WHEN WE LOVE"
"WHEN WE LOVE"

greatly admired and appreciated them. The plot of the Story is entirely social and interesting, the sceneries are splendid, the acting is superb, the settings are costly, and the whole Serial is entirely free from nonsensical stunts and unbelievable hair-breadth escapades!

"WHEN WE LOVE"

(10 Episodes—20.000 feet)

It is a Serial for the cultured—the educated the sensible!

The whole Serial will be finished in Four Weeks only.

FIRST THREE EPISODES

This Week. Do not miss to see this Serial right from the beginning.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

THE EMPRESS

COMMG. NEXT SAT. 21ST.
COMMG. NEXT SAT. 21ST.
MADAN THEATRES, LD.
Present the Second "Select Oriental Films" Masterpiece.

'Dhruva Charitra'
'Dhruva Charitra'
'Dhruva Charitra'
'Dhruva Charitra'
'Dhruva Charitra'
'Dhruva Charitra'

The Great Devotional Story of Hindu Life and Aspiration produced by Eugeni. De Liquoro in India with the most talented Artistes, on a scale of immense magnificence and Superb Splendour.

India's wonderful Romance of Dhruva, the boy saint and Devotee of Vishnu.

The trials of Dhruva are splendidly brought out in this Masterpiece.

King Uthanpad ..Mr James McGrath.
King of Mathura..Mr. P. F. Madon.
Suniti .....Miss Patience Cooper.
Narad .....Master Mohan.
The Dancer .....Signorina Dorros.
King Parikshit ..Mr. Dadabhoy Sarkari
Dharmadev.....Aga Hasher Kashmir

THE EMPRESS

THE EXCELSIOR

DAILY at 6-30 p.m.
NEWEST and GREATEST SPECTACLE

"The Zeppelin's Last Raid"

Around the Town

"Terrible Twins"

SECOND WEEK!
TWO SERIALS TOGETHER!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present to-Night and This Week, Two stupendous Powerful serials together!

"The Broken Coin!"

Featuring the pre-eminently popular Stars.

GRACE CUNARD AND FRANCIS FORD

Further Three Episodes—6 parts—6,000 feet—Episodes 4, 5, and 6, of this serial are screened this week.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers also present another serial—now for the first time in Bombay.—

"The Death Mask"
"The Death Mask"

Further Two Episodes of this serial—four parts—5,000 feet—are screened this Week.

Four Shows Daily: 5 30, 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, 10th May, 1921.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,		5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
" " Sales of East Indian		600
" " Imports		..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F G F Spot Quiet		8 27
Sakels		17 00
New York, 11 a. m. As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May	12 64
	July	13 11
	Oct.	13 67
New Orleans 10 a. m.	May	12 35
	July	12 72

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, 10th May, 1921.

Months	
May	8 03
June	..
July	8 28
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	8 53
Nov.	..
Dec.	8.65
Jan.	8 67
Feb	..
Mar	..
April	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 10th May, 1921

Months	To-day's Price.
May	8 08
June	8 12
July	8 27
Aug.	8 37
Sept.	8 45
Oct.	8 51
Nov.	8 57
Dec.	8 62
Jan.	8 65
Feb.	8 69
Mar.	8 72
April	8 76

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 10th May, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
May	13 10
June	14 90
July	14 75
Aug.	14 80
Sept.	14 90
Oct.	15 00
Nov.	15 10
Dec.	15 16
Jan.	15 10

Manchester Market:— Unchanged.
There has been Fair Inquiry.
Yarns:— Small Demand.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 10th May, 1921

M.G. Bengal, Good	4.40
" " Fully Good	4.90
" " Fine	5.15
" No. 1 Oomra, Good	5.40
" " Fully Good	5 90
" " Fine	6 15
" Broach, Good	7 05
" " Fully Good	7.30
" " Fine	7 55
" Scinde, Good	4.28
" " Fully Good	4 7
" " Fine	5 03

MONEY MARKET.

London, 10th May, 1921

Rentes 3 %	57 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	35
" 2 Months hence	..

Closing Tone of Silver:— Quiet
Discounts Bank of England Rate 6 1 2%

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	59/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 5/8
" Fine Trade Bill 6 Months	5 5/8
" " 6 "	7
Interest day to day loans	4
7 day Market loans	4 7/8

Since 28th Ulto.

METALS.

London, 10th May, 1921

English best Selected Copper	£72 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£72 1/4
Copper Braziers	£115
Yellow Metal	£9 3/4
Hard Spelter	£20 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£27
Tin Block	..

EXCHANGE.

On London, at Paris Francs 47 30

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	71 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	79 1/2
War Loan 5% 1929/47	87 3/8
Consols 2 1/2%	47 1 8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	36 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	56 3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	49 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, June-July, 10 3/4
Tone:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe May, 10
Tone:—Quiet.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 12th May, 1921.

May	12 57
July	13 03
Oct	13 57

Liverpool, 12th May 1921

May	7 95
July	8 24
Oct.	8 54
Jan	8 66

London, 12th May, 1921.

Telegraphic Transfer	1 3 5 8	Dull
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/2	Quiet
Bar Gold	103	Quiet

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 12th May, 1921

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June, Sellers	26
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July, Sellers	25
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July, Sellers	6/3

Tone:—

SEEDS.

London, 10th May, 1921.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold ... May-June, Sellers Firmly held.	£18 1/2
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship...	..
RAPESEED, Brown. Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June, Sellers Firmly held	£16 1/2
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Not Quoted. Nominal Inactive.	
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) ... May-June, Sellers Very Slow.	£15 1/4
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound ... delivered per tons) May-June, Sellers	£10
TORIA RAPESEED:— April-May, ... Sellers Firmly held ...	£19 1/2

WHEATS.

London, 10th May, 1921

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.		£72/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.		£73
ARGENTINE PLATE—78 kg.		£75
AUSTRALIAN F A Q.		£76
" Grades	A	£71
"	B	£65
Choice White Karachi, Afloat		£75

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14
Hongkong Bank	198
National Bank	£39

EXCHANGE.

London, 6th May, 1921

On London in Paris	47 60
In Italy	75 92
In Germany	244 00

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.90
Christiania	24 23
Amsterdam	11.15 3.4
Switzerland	22.37
Belgium	47 63
Athens	68.50

New York, 12th May, 1921.

Demand Bills	3.98.50

London, 12th May, 1921

LINSEED CALCUTTA, May-June, Firm but Inactive.	£17 3/4
English Best Selected Copper	£72 1/2
Standard Copper G M B	£72 5/8
Tin Block	£177
Discounts Bank Bills 3 m/st	£59 16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	£5 5/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 m st	£6 5/8
" " 6 m st	£7

Liverpool, 12th May, 1921

Mid American Cotton Spot	8.27
Egyptian F G F Sakels	17 00

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

May 14.

On account of the meeting of the Marwaris, the Marwari Bazar opened late to-day at 2 p.m. for Fully Good M. Broach July/August at Rs. 324 and after touching Rs. 328 advanced till Rs. 327. It then again declined to Rs. 324½ which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 324. At Coloba the market opened at Rs. 322 and closed at Rs. 324½.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday, while it opens to-day with a quiet but steady tone. Japan shippers are buying very sparingly and their inquiry is limited to high class quality only.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay, 14th May, 1921.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April/May,	...	299
" "	July/August,	...	221 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	May,	...	220
" "	July,	...	232
Fine Oomra	May,	...	260
" "	July,	...	278

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. on 13th May, 1921.

Cotton	...	9298
Wheat	...	15086
Linseed		6442
Rape, etc.		Nil
Gingellyseed		1417
Poppyseed		Nil
Groundnuts		1075
Castorseed		1176
Rice		21223
Myrabolliams		1072
Cottonseed		14205
Mowrahseed		Nil
Gram		5 38
Jowar		15 0
Masur		Nil
Barley		217
Bajra		3827
Coal		7431 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 14th May, 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/3 7/16
Bank Demand	1 3 15/32
Doc. Acceptance 90 d/s	1-3 7/8
Fcs. Demand	289 1/2
American Dollars	349 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	198
Shanghai	264 1/2
Japan	186 1/2
Singapore	130

Market:—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANT'S COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

14th May, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3 4	85 8 0
Do.	1	85 8 0
Do.	1 1 4	85 8 0
Do.	1 1 2	85 8 0
Do.	1 3/4	86 8 0
Do.	2	87 8 0

COPPER RATES.

14th May, 1921.

		Rs. a. p.
Copper	3 4	84 0 0
Do.	1	90 0 0
Do.	1 1/4	100 0 0
Do.	1 1 2	100 0 0
Do.	1 3/4	100 0 0
Do.	2	94 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		..
Panch teka Joint	26	8 0
Copper English Bars	55	0 0
Brass-Bars	36	8 0
Lead	54	12 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates

6 p. m. 14th May, 1921. Bazaar Terms

Ready	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 —	69 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	69 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia —	71 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi —	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore —	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore —	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold —	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin —	11 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 —	85 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 —	80 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 —	70 0 0
Teelseed, Black —	60 0 0
Poppyseed, White —	13 0 0
Groundnuts —	70 0 0
Mowraseed —	7 8 0
Barley —	49 0 0
Castorseed —	47 0 0
Vrar Cotton Seeds Ready. —	43 0 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	9 7 3
Wheat June-July	..
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	9 15 0
Wheat Oct.-Nov.	..
Linseed May	14 4 3
Linseed Sept.	14 6 3
Linseed Dec.	..
Rapeseed April-May	..
Rapeseed June-July	..
Teelseed Gajar 85 15 Dec. Jan.	..
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.	..
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.	..
Wheat June-July	..
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	..
Wheat Oct. Nov.	..
Linseed Sept.	..
Linseed Dec.	..

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, May 14.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 29-4-0.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 90-5-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/3/9.
D. D. on London, 1/3-13-32.
3 M/st D. A., 1/3-15/16.
D. D. on Paris, Frcs.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 186.
60 D/st D. P., Rs. 181.
London Silver Spot D., 34¼.
London Silver forward D., 33-3/4
American Crossrate, 40.0.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 84-8.
3½ per cent. War Loans due 1920-22, 100.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 68.
4 per cent. Terminable, 94.
5½ per cent. Paper, 3[illegible]
4 per cent. Port Trust
6 per cent. Port Trust
4 per cent. Municipal
6 per cent. Municipal
4 per cent. Bonds due 1974, 62.

Market closed
buying.
The following
Bombay Stock

Ahd. Advertiser
Dyeing 3
3,655, Co
Crescent
1,650 A
Ind.
noon
Phi
S

Health is more than Wealth
Wealthy weak men are always poor
Riches cannot buy Health
and yet
Everyone who cares, can get to know How Health can be secured. The easiest and cheapest way is to Become a Member of
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78"
m

RABINDRA NATH TAGORE.

UNDER BRITISH ESPIONAGE !

IMPEDIMENTS IN HIS AMERICAN TOUR.

The London correspondent of the "Leader," writes in his last letter:—

"I understand that Dr. Tagore has returned from America labouring under a strong sense of grievance at the impediments that, he says, have been placed in his way during his lecturing tour through the intervention, as he believed, of the British Embassy. If what Dr. Tagore thinks is correct, it is a matter that undoubtedly should be elucidated in Parliament. The British Secret Service even in British countries as we all know, does some extraordinarily silly things, but blunders of this kind apart from the personal inconvenience that they cause, are not calculated either to improve the relations of Britain with foreign countries, or to raise the estimation in which either this country or India is held. As a matter of fact, a widely prevalent view exists that the British authorities are suspicious of every Indian, no matter what his status who has been or may desire to go to America, and it is even alleged that for this reason the British Government did not actively intervene to secure for Indian immigrants into the United States under the new immigration law equal privileges with those secured by Japan for her nationals."

"The Nation and the Athenaeum," in its issue of April, 9, also broadly hinted at the espionage on the Poet in the course of an article headed "A League of Spirit."

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

MR, TANDON'S RESIGNATION.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, May 14.

The resignation letter of Mr. Persotam Das Tandon from the office of the Chairman, Allahabad Municipality was placed before the Board to-day. It was moved that as the Chairman had full confidence of the Board he be asked to reconsider his resignation and to continue. Mr. Abel and Mr. Mills said the Board was not unanimous on the point. The motion was carried.

Mr. Brijmohan Vyas, Vakil, has been appointed executive officer of the Board, defeating the Mahomedan candidate put up against him.

A daring fraud is alleged to have been committed in connection with the Allahabad Savings Bank account standing in the name of Rev. Mr. Bachanan of Indore. During his absence from India the account was managed to be transferred from Indore to Allahabad. Some one made a deposit of rupees six hundred last March and a few days after withdrew the whole amount about Rs. 2,600. The application purporting to be in the name of the depositor personally. It is now alleged that the fraud was committed by one Manohar Lal, Savings Bank clerk of Indore, Post Office, who was brought here under arrest by the Indore Police for investigation

A NEW SCHEME OF LAHORE WATER SUPPLY.

ESTIMATED COST RS. 24 LAKHS.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, May 14.

Mr. Mahomed Ishay Khan, the new Municipal Engineer, Lahore, has framed a new scheme of water supply by harnessing the Ravi, in lieu of the existing circular well system. The scheme would comprise an unfiltered water pumping station with transmission line for power six settling tanks at Badamibagh, the raising of present city balancing reservoir and the erection of a new reservoir in the civil station. An integral parts of the scheme would also be to repair and redesigning of all existing pipe lines as mentioned above the replacing of old wasteful standpost by a new one of the Glenfield Kennedy type. Altogether the total cost of the scheme is estimated by Mr. Mahomed Ishaq at Rs. 24 lakhs.

TELEGRAPH CLERICAL STAFF

UNREDRESSED GRIEVANCES.

The following telegram has been sent to H. E. the Viceroy, Simla, by the Telegraph, Clerical Staff, Bombay:—

"Clerical Revision hopelessly muddled by the Telegraph Committee as pointed out previously and in subsequent memorials telegrams and interviews with the D. G. by the Staff and consequent modifications by the authorities from time to time. Regardless (of) Committee's recommendations to absorb forthwith 400 clerks in class two, many in class two reverted to class three. Neither continuous time-scale with full length of service nor prevalent appalling conditions of life and conditions of service in this Department taken into consideration towards this class alone in fixing both the minimum and maximum. Staff thereby immensely aggrieved with indifferent attitude, more especially by the untoward delay over 18 months. Pray disposal clerical revision on lines telegram dated 11th January 1921 as under (1) 10 per cent. higher appointments on total strength on Rs. 180-10-220, (2) Minimum pay at least Rs. 60 with continuous time-scale up to 180, (3) Increments sanctioned strictly according full length service temporary also, (4) Equitable house-rent and Compensatory Locality Allowance."

A copy of the above telegram was also sent to the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Simla.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN SURMA VALLEY.

DEMAND FOR HIGHER WAGES.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, May 14.

Reports are received from Surma Valley of labour troubles in some of the tea gardens there. A correspondent at Sylhet wires that a large number of labourers announced their intention of returning to their homes in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces and refused to return to the gardens on any terms. Great distres is reported to prevail and the correspondent mentioned an outbreak of cholera occurred among labourers.

Inquiries made at Calcutta by the Representative of the Associated Press go to show that a number of gardens in Surma Valley are experiencing trouble with their employees. In some cases demands have been made for increased wages. Representatives from the Calcutta Agency houses have visited the district and promised coolies in such cases that grievances will be inquired into and, if ggimate, removed. In the majority of cases, however, labourers declined to listen to any terms saying they they had been instructed not to work on any European estate. For this reason, the trouble is ascribed mainly to political motives and it is said that agitators have been at work among employees.

ABOUT 5,000 MEN AFFECTED.

In this connection, the Associated Press representative ascertained that a report is current among coolies to which widespread credence is attached, to the effect that Mr. Gandhi has chartered a steamer to take labourers back to their homes. The trouble is not confined to Sylhet alone. Similar movement are reported in other districts and it is estimated that between four thousand and five thousand employees in all left various tea gardens. Considerable distress undoubtedly prevails among them as they had left work without making any arrangements either to return to their homes or to secure other employment. Hitherto coolies have been quiet and no disturbance is reported but arrangements are made by the Deputy-Commissioner and Sub-Divisional Officer to cope with the emergencies.

DYNAMITE LADEN BOAT IN COLLISION.

SERIOUS DEVELOPMENT FEARED.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, May 14.

On Wednesday evening a boat laden with ten tons of dynamite while proceeding up the river collided with a pontoon off Howrah Bridge and sank with explosive on board. It is apprehended that the dynamite coming in contact with water might explode any moment and will be accompanied with disastrous effects within a radius of two miles. Dr. Sheldon, Chief Inied with diseastrous effects within a rain hand and is doing his best to prevent, if possible, the impending danger. Some divers of the Sappers and Miners visited the scene this morning.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER TO REMOVE DYNAMITE.

In connection with this sinking of dynamite, Mr. Cook, Deputy Commissioner of Police, filed an application, to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate against Mr. H. C. Burke of Messrs. Gladstone, Wylie and Company, Managing Agents of the Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company. The application stated that the dynamite was now lying in a boat in the river opposite Bally Khal in a very dangerous condition. The dynamite, it was mentioned, was contained in cases that were wet and liable to explode at any moment, and that an explosion would result in serious injuries to life and property. The Deputy-Commissioner prayed, under section 144 C.P.C., for an order directing the Managing Agents and every member of the firm to remove the dynamite. The Magistrate passed an order under 144 C.P.C. to remove the dynamite immediately into a safe place.

"TAKING TO OVERHAULING EDUCATION."

A MINISTER'S ASSURANCE.

(Associated Press.)
RANCHI, May 14.

Hon. Khan Bahadur Fakhruddin, Minister of Education, presided at the prize distribution ceremonies of Gossner high school Ranchi, training and practising schools and Ranchi Zilla school. He dwelt at great length upon Non-Cooperation and the cry for national education. He assured the public that he was taking to overhauling the system of education according to the popular wishes provided they were reasonable. He did not like to make racial or communal distinction in the matter. He said Biharis, Bengalies, Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians were all creatures of God and students should not possess the spirit of racial or communal hatred. They should have harmonious and loving attitude against one another.

He intends to invite a small Conference of Chhota Nagpur Division to discuss the various problems of education.

Her Excellency, Countess of Reading accompanied by Major Carey Evans and Capt. Lawrence visited the Ripon Hospital, Simla, on Thursday morning. She was met by Major Hepworth, I.M.S., and Miss Eledea the matron and with them inspected the whole building. Dr. Agnes Scott, W.M.S. escorted Her Excellency round the Indian wards of the Dufferin block.

Dr. Thomas librarian of the India Office and Tibettan reader of the London University has returned from Tibet, after spending a few days at Darjeeling. He has gone to Katamandu to see the library of His Highness Maharaja of Nepal.

AMAZING END OF WOMAN'S CASE.

SEQUEL TO COMPLAINT AGAINST POLICE.

RIDICULOUS CHARGE AGAINST HOME RULERS.

Recently a Kunbi woman by the name of Futti Rama, of Khapoli village, in the Colaba District, who had been charged under Section 211 I. P. C. with having made a false complaint against a Christian Fouzdar (Sub-Inspector) by the name of Kedari and constable Rama, was sentenced by Mr. Percival, Sessions Judge, Thana, to one year's rigorous imprisonment, although the Assessors' verdict of "not guilty" was in her favour.

This case against the accused was an offshoot of the complaint the woman had made at first that she had been outraged by the Fouzdar, the constable and a man by the name of Same. Smarting under this grievance the woman, it appears, went to a recognised petition writer by the name of Tipnis to have her complaint written out for presentation to the proper authority. The writer refused, his reason being that the persons she was complaining against were Government officials. She then went to a Mukhtiar pleader at Kurjat, but the fees he demanded were too high for her to pay. After this she saw Messrs. Mulekar and Thosar, who are respectable residents of Khalapur and also Inamdars and related to them her sad tale. Out of pity for her and for the sake of justice they took down her statement and went with it to Rev. Lord of Panvel, and asked his assistance to get justice done to the poor woman. The Rev gentleman was good enough to give them a note to the District Superintendent of Colaba, who sent an Inspector to investigate into the matter with the result that the Fouzdar and the constable were placed before the First Class Magistrate of Alibag, who committed them to the Thana Sessions.

At Thana the case was tried by Mr. Saldanha, Additional Sessions Judge, and a jury. The jury brought in an unanimous verdict of "not guilty" in favour of the accused and tacked on a rider that it was of opinion that the persons who had been instrumental in concocting the case should be prosecuted.

The learned Judge agreed with the verdict and said the case was pre-eminently fit for sanctioning a prosecution against all those who had concocted the case.

The District Magistrate of Colaba having made a formal application for sanction for the prosecution of the woman Futti, Messrs. Mulekar and Thosar, and one Pitambar Shet who had given some painkiller to the woman to cure her of an ache in the stomach the matter came before Mr. Desai, Additional Sessions Judge, who gave the sanction only against Futti and rejected the application in the case of the others.

TWO HOME RULERS' SHARE.

Capital was sought to be made by the defence in the original trial of the Fouzdar and his accomplices from the fact that Messrs. Mulekar and Thosar were Home Rulers and it was they who had engineered the whole move against the accused. But it was proved that these gentlemen came to help the moneyless and friendless woman after she had been refused assistance by the writer Tipnis and the pleader.

A remarkable feature of the case is that one Sane who was one of the accused charged by the woman has been absconding ever since the first enquiry into the case was started and the Police have not been able to trace him.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Bombay Mining Developing Syndicate Ld., Ordinary General Meeting, Homji Street, 3 p.m.

The Mathradas Mills Ld., Ordinary General Meeting, Canada Building, Hornby Road, 4-30 p.m.

The Madhorao Scindia Mills Ld., Ordinary General Meeting, Canada Building, Hornby Road, 4-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 18.

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ld., Extraordinary General Meeting, Oriental Building, 4 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. Tymeric, via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 20th instant.

CHEMICALS.

May 13.

Sodium Sulphide witnessed slight decline. Zinc Chloride has considerably increased in demand. Bleaching saw good inquiry in the last two days. Caustic Soda has kept steady without rise in the rates. Aniline Salt is dull without robust inquiry. Bichromate of Soda has undergone considerable decline in prices. Lots are offered at Rs. 90. Bichromate of Potash, too, in sympathy with Soda has sagged a bit. Antimony Salt changed hands at Rs. 2-5-0.

Among sizing starches, Farina continued very active. Very few consignments are arriving in the harbour. There is general scarcity, hence, the rate quoted is largely varying from Rs. 25 to 30 per cwt. Sago has witnessed no change in the last week.

Maize starch and Wheat starch have very slightly advanced. The starches market in general is active.

Quotations:—

Sodium Sulphide U A, Rs. 35.
Sodium Sulphide Jap, Rs. 28.
Soda Bichromate, Rs. 89.
Soda Caustic 98/99 per cent, Rs. 34.
Soda Silicate, Rs. 16.
Soda Hydrosulphide, Rs. 2-4.
Chloride Zinc, Rs. 40.
Chloride Magnesium, Rs. 16.
Salt Aniline, Rs. 1-4.
Salt Antimony, Rs. 2-6.
Salt Epsom, Rs. 9-12.
Salt Glauber, Rs. 5-12.

PRINCE HIROHITO.

JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE.

Prince Hirochito, Heir-Apparent to the Throne of Japan, was the first of his line to set foot in England. He is just twenty, having been born in the Imperial Palace in Tokyo on April 29, 1901. Curiously enough, he is twenty-one according to Japanese calculation, which marks every child one year old at its birth. Those who have known him from his youth, writes a correspondent in a London paper, are agreed that he possesses a very bright and intelligent personality, and that he is likely to commend himself greatly to those with whom he is brought into contact over here.

VISIT FRAUGHT WITH SIGNIFICANCE.

His visit to England, is one fraught with a significance that is only understood by those who have lived in the Far East, and particularly in Japan, where until quite a few years ago, anything in the nature of a visit to the western world by one of the Imperial houses was something quite unheard of. Japan is, however, assuming a position of importance in the world as a whole that no longer permits of her maintaining that "splendid isolation" upon which she has so often prided herself in the past, and no one is more alive to this fact than the Emperor.

The Imperial Prince passed through the usual training of one of high rank in his native country. That is to say, he was educated in the first place at the "Nobles' College" in Tokio, entering as quite a child and passing through the successive stages until his turn came to go to the Imperial University. Though he was entered there in due course, he did not actually take up his residence within the precincts of the University, as did our own Royal Princes. Instead of this, he was given special courses of lectures by various professors, and it is of interest now to recall that a large number of these courses which were specially designed for him, were concerned with the history of the Western Powers and their condition in modern times. Thus he comes to London well equipped with knowledge of its past.

He holds high rank in both the Japanese Navy and Army, and it is anticipated that he will be given honorary appointments in each of the British Services, while the King is also expected to bestow upon him one of the highest of our decorations—probably that of Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. The Emperor of Japan, it may be pointed out, has been for some years past a Knight of the Garter.

"PURELY EDUCATIVE."

His present tour of Europe is to be of a purely educative character, and for that reason the Crown Prince will limit his purely formal "State visit" to three days, which he will pass at Buckingham Palace. Chesterfield House in South Audley-street has been secured from Lord Lascelles for the remainder of his stay in London, while his Imperial Highness is also to make a short tour of several of the more important provincial centres in order that he may see something of our staple industries.

The Crown Prince is extremely popular in his own country, where he has taken a prominent part in public affairs for the past two or three years. It is, however, incorrect to describe him as "the Prince of Wales of the East", as has been done, since his position in Tokio is far different from that possessed by our own Heir-Apparent. For one thing, the Imperial Prince is debarred by reason of his birth and position from entering so fully and freely into the social life of the people as is the case with the younger members of our own Royal family. Old-fashioned barriers are rapidly being broken down in Japan at the present time, but there are some that still survive, and prominent among these is the one that debars members of the Imperial family from mingling with those of a lower order.

The Prince's suite will be a considerable one, embracing some twenty in all, in addition to servants, while during his stay in England he will have attached to him a British suite made up of Admiral the Hon. Sir Stanley Colville, First Naval A.D.C., to the King, General Sir Charles Monro, A.D.C. General to the King and until recently Commander-in-Chief in India, Captain Sir B. Godfrey Faussett, Equerry to the King, and Messrs. Lamson and Ashton Gwatkin, representing the Foreign Office.

A DRINK DISASTER.

ONE-YEAR OLD CHILD KILLED.

DRUNKARD FATHER ABSCONDING.

One of the disastrous consequences of drink was revealed in the course of an inquest held yesterday by the local Coroner, regarding the death of Ann Mary Fernandez, a Christian female infant of one year and a half. The father of the child, Girgol John Fernandez, was a drunkard and used to reside in a chawl at Sultan Chowky. He had inherited a tolerably good patrimony, but lost it some time ago. He had been ill-treating his wife Rosa Domingo Fernandez, whom he had married some six years ago. He used to drink daily and daily did he beat his wife. On very many occasions he threatened to kill her. On Saturday last about 2 p.m. when Rosa Domingo was cooking her food with the deceased child near by, Fernandez came home dead drunk and began to kick her She left the room by the back door, but the man followed her and caught her by the hair. She was dragged into the room where Fernandez threw her down and assaulted her with an empty earthen pot. The poor woman however, after hard struggle freed herself and ran away. The drunkard then caught hold of the child, gave her a few blows and brought her out. The mother entreated him to give the child to her and not to beat her. But nothing appealed to him. He again caught hold of the mother and belaboured her for some time and then kicked her off a distance.

THE CHILD DEAD!

Rose then went away and returned at 7 p.m. when she saw her husband sitting on the *otla*. She asked him about her child. Fernandez said that the child was sleeping. Rose went in and found tht child lying in a pool of blood on a mat. In the meantime Fernandez dressed himself and disappeared. Rose felt the body of the child, and found that it was cold and life was extinct. She informed her neighbours and brought the police who took charge of the dead child.

The Coroner's Surgeon who examined the body, was of the opinion that the death was due to multiple injurious caused by direct violence.

The jury unanimously recorded that the child died of injuries, inflicted apparently by her father, Girgol John Fernandez.

SWAMI GOVINDANAND.

MR. GANDHI'S APPRECIATION.

So, Swami Govindanand has got five years' transportation. He has a tough back. He has undergone previous incarceration without trial. He has put on record his experiences of the tortures he had to put up with in the various gaols in which he was placed. He has now gone through the farce of a trial and has been duly convicted. Does the transportation on that account carry any weight, or does it not rather show the hypocrisy of the whole transaction? The form is changed, the spirit remains the same. What is wanted is a change of the spirit. "Handsome is that handsome does." I have read the full text of the Swami's speech. It contains some bitter and offensive language but nothing out of the ordinary. Certainly there is no incitement to violence in it. Disaffection there is. But if he deserved prosecution for uttering disaffection, I am as guilty as Swami Govindanand. I have probably the greatest disaffection for the existing system of Government. For nobody has perhaps the same horror of the system that I have. One would think that disaffection was an established common fact in India and that so long as the speakers did not incite to violence, they were to be free from the attentions of the police. But the worst of this Government is that it has no consistent policy. The late Mr. Chamberlain used to pride himself on reiterating his belief that a British official's word was as good as a bond. We know by painful experience that to-day a British Government's bond is worth no more than waste paper. Happily India was under no delusion when Sir William Vincent pompously pronounced the sentences conveying to the Indian ear the assurance that non-co-operators were to be left undisturbed so long as there was no incitement to violence. The assurance only meant that non-co-operators were to be left undisturbed so long as their propaganda did not result in effective action. Now that we have gone far beyond the stage of mere demonstration, we need not expect freedom from imprisonment or worse. The more the movement tells, the greater must the repression be. Five years' transportation is clearly intended to produce a theatrical effect. Five years in the life of India to-day mean. I do not know, how many ages. If India is as good as her word she would have acquired the power long before the expiry of the period to discharge all prisoners unjustly detained. But whether that event is far or near, our duty is clear. We must answer every imprisonment not with anger, as in Malegaon, but with quiet courage and determination. We must prosecute, if we are true to our creed, still more vigorously the concrete constructive programme of the All-India Congress Committee to its full fruition. We must not indulge in empty or provoking demonstrations at each arrest. We must not indulge in bravado. We must seek imprisonment for doing solid work.—"Young India".

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

POONA ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 8th March you published a letter dealing with the College of Engineering, Poona. This communication contained a number of inaccuracis which I desire to correct.

(1) It suggests that Dr. Allen, the former Principal, is not an Engineer but a Professor of Physics. In fact, Dr. Allen is an Electrical Engineer.

(2) "Dr. Allen. . . . has brought the College to a sufficiently bad condition. . . . ." Mr. Shoubridge, Secretary to Government, P. W. D., recently stated that the men now being turned out by the College were very much better than they were a dozen years ago. Other gentlemen well qualified to judge have expressed the same opinion.

(3) "Mr. Cree Brown, the present acting Principal, is an academic man. . . ." The suggestion here is that Mr. Cree Brown has had no practical experience. The facts are quite to the contrary. Mr. Cree Brown's practical experience may be briefly summarised as follows:—

9 months in a Mechanical Engineer's Drawing Office:

19 months in an Engineering Works on a great variety of machine and fitting work.

12 months on surveys for a hydro electric scheme, drainage works, etc.

9 months as assistant to a Consulting Engineer of the first rank on drainage and water supply:

18 months as Resident Engineer of the Dunedin City Corporation carrying out an extension of the city water supply, reservoir construction, etc.

7 months surveying the busiest railway junction in Scotland, levelling branch line for re-grading.

Resident Engineer on the construction of a new railway line in Fife.

In view of this record the reference in the letter to Mr. Brown "having attached himself to the P. W. D. as an apprentice on his arrival here" may be dismissed as mere spitefulness.

(4) "Almost the whole of the present staff is more academic than practical". This is not correct.

Professor Graham Smith has had 13 years of responsible engineering work in India as Assistant and Executive Engineer on railway and district works.

Professor Ayenagar has had 15 years' practical experience in the P. W. D.

Professor David has had 10 years of varied training in mechanical engineering works in England.

Professor Shiv Narayan has had 2 years in the testing department of the General Electric Company and 4 years of responsible work in all branches of hydro-electric power plants at Kashmir and Jamu.

In view of the facts set out above you will, I am sure, agree that there are few Engineering Colleges which have a staff possessing so varied and useful experience as the Poona Engineering College, and I should be glad if you would publish this letter in your columns.—Yours, etc.

J. F. GENNINGS.
Director of Information.

Bombay, May 10.

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.

WARNING TO WOULD BE EMIGRANTS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Business being practically at a standstill in East Africa and Uganda, unemployment is on the increase. I am directed by my Association to warn all persons such as Clerks, Artisans and labourers intending to immegrate to this Country, of the keen disappointment they will have to meet with on their arrival here at this time. The situation is not expected to improve at east 6 months or a year. I hope the vernacular papers will give wide publicity to this letter.—Yours, etc.

L. W. SAVALE.
Hon. Secretary.

B. G. A. Indian Association.
Mombasa, April 19.

SPINNING WHEEL AT MAHBLESHWAR

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mrs. Avantikabai, who is here, has brought a spinning wheel which looks more like a neat dressing case, 20" x 10" x 5", weighing about 5 lbs. It has contrivances of spinning and winding at the same time. It can be worked in any position and will be a credit to the drawing room. It was a pleasure to see Mrs. Gokhale spinning 80s. counts on this machine. The machine is designed by Mr. Gokhale for her and is suitable for travelling. It will be available to the public for less than Rs. 10. Persons interested in spinning should not lose the opportunity of having one, specially ladies in higher circles, who are sure to derive pleasure in spinning. —Yours, etc.,

"VISITOR."

S. S. "LOYALTY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha's letter in to-day's "Bombay Chronicle" and the queries asked for answers for the Directors will satisfy the shareholders who have suffered up to now.

I hereby draw attention of these shareholders to the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Agents' Circular dated the 5th May, 1921, asking them to reduce their capital by Rs. 30 for fully paid-up shares instead of Rs. 75 as the capital is no more required and in doing so they will be again able to return in the shape of value for s. s. Loyalty by 16,650 shares fully paid of Rs. 75 by returning them Rs. 40 per share Rs. 6,66,640 out of the value invested Rs. 12,50,000 by them, and whereas the shareholders' investment of Rs. 30 per share is at Rs. 19 discount. So the shareholders can see how the Board of Directors who are the vendors of the s. s. Loyalty at a price of Rs. 25,00,000 (one and half times the value) and get it recovered from the shareholders), whereas the shareholders' investment is at 60 per cent. discount in the market price.

Under the circumstances I can suggest to the shareholders to resolve at a prospective meeting as follows:—

"That the capital be decreased by Rs. 30 paid up as fully paid and Rs. 75 paid up to receive instead of 16,660 shares of Rs. 75 in exchange 41,650 shares of Rs. 30 each as above."

Hoping that all the shareholders will vote for the resolution in the prospective meeting.—Yours, etc.,

RAHIM VALLY MAHOMED.

Bombay, May 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The letters written from time to time in your esteemed paper by Mr. B. F. Bharucha are very interesting reading. Mr. Bharucha has certainly done a valuable service to the public by his fearless criticism of Company affairs. I am sorry to see, therefore, that he has written in your columns of to-day's issue asking the Directors 20 questions, many of which have already been explained to the shareholders. I do not hold any brief from the Directors of the Company but I give below answers to some of his questions which will show how grossly Mr. Bharucha is ignorant of certain facts concerning this ship, although they are well-known to most shareholders and have been elicited from the Directors at the last General Meeting.

1. & 2. S.S. "Loyalty" was purchased from H. H. the Maharaja of Scindia for Rs. 25 lakhs and sold to the Company for exactly the same price. They have, therefore, made no profit on this sale.

3. I do not see what earthly objection there could be in members of that Syndicate being members of the Board.

4. This Syndicate were the promoters of the Company.

7. The brokerage appears to have been paid for the purchase of the vessel; the audited accounts clearly show there was none, or if it was to have been paid it would have been shown in the published accounts.

8. The Directors of course were managing the "Loyalty" as well as the other affairs of the Company.

14 & 15. The audited accounts showed the cost of the Palace Shipping Company's shares, and undoubtedly this must have been shown at the actual rate at which monies were remitted.

16. Mr. Bharucha, I believe, is or was an accountant himself and should therefore know that the cost of an article is the price we pay for it and the expenses incurred on it before it comes to the buyer in a fit condition.

19. The agents gave up their commission amidst applause at the General Meeting. —Yours, etc.

LALDAS TRIBHOVANDAS.

Bombay, May 13.

A RAILWAY GRIEVANCE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I would esteem it a great favour by your kindly giving this a place in your worthy paper.

Several complaints have recently again been made against the local railway authorities here, for unnecessarily delaying settlement of public claims. There are hundreds of claims, which if the delivering Railway wished, could have settled, and paid off under Indian Railways Conference Association rules, within a month or two at the most, from dates such claims incur. But there seems to be some motive in prolonging correspondence, much with pretence; for months and years; to mislead the public.

Will anyone of our kind leaders take up this cause with a view to remedy the long-standing evil?—Yours, etc.

(FOR) A CLAIMANT.

May, 9.

Mr. Justice Odgers is acting as vacation Judge of the High Court Madras which reopens on the 25th July next.—(A.P.)

A Rajanmundry message says in consequence of the prosecution of K. V. R. Swami Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, and three others, a complete hartal is being observed in the town to-day. (A. P.)

NON-COOPERATORS' DUTY.

DO'S AND DON'TS.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S REPLY TO ALLAHABAD ADDRESS.

We published the other day the text of the address of welcome presented to Mahatma Gandhi by the citizens of Allahabad. The address was printed on a piece of *khaddar* cloth and read by Pandit Motilal Nehru. Mahatma Gandhi, in the course of his reply said that he had visited Allahabad on many occasions and was not strange to it. In his tour through the country, he was the recipient of addresses from many municipalities. But the Allahabad municipality thought differently and objected to identifying it with his politics. In one sense their attitude was correct, but more and more municipalities will have to identify themselves with national politics.

DO'S.

The citizens need not, however, attribute any personal animosity against him to the municipality. They need not quarrel with it and should forget the omission of the municipality. They should devote their energies towards the fulfilment of the Congress programme, Swaraj had to be won and the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs had to be retrieved and all this within the prescribed 12 months. These objects could not be achieved by addresses poems and recitations. The old method of winning political freedom was begging at the door of the Government. They now, however, felt that they themselves were the men who had to grant the desired boons to themselves and through themselves. Their real work lay in following the Congress programme and enrolling a crore of members for the Congress. He was not sorry to hear Allahabad call Fakirabad (the city of the poor). Let Allahabad become a real Fakirabad **and he would win Swaraj through its** good offices. He wanted to know how many from the Allahabad district and the city had joined the Congress and enrolled themselves as its members. At least all those present should give in their names before the conference dispersed. The capacity to work had not been cultivated to the desired extent.

[It was here pointed out to him that none present was allowed to come without enrolling himself as a member of the Congress]

With regard to the Tilak Swaraj Fund he knew already that the United Provinces had subscribed very little. Even if every Indian subscribed only two pice each he would raise his crore before the end of June. He trusted no citizen of Allahabad would fail to subscribe. Allahabad was a sacred city and if a number of good workers were available the whole allotted share of the U. P. should be easily collected only from the centres of pilgrimage. With regard to charkha it was not enough merely to possess one; it must be worked for four hours every day. The *charkha* was not meant to be worshipped as an idol. It had to be worked and it was expected to do for the country what the machine-guns did for the Empire. *Charkha* was their potent *yantra* and its effect 7,000 miles across the sea would be marvellous. Twenty lakhs of *charkhas* must be run before the 30th of June.

DON'TS.

No pressure must be existed upon those not following with their method of work. He was sorry to hear of cases of social boycott in the villages. No non-cooperator should utter any offensive word nor offer the least violence to anybody. He commended the example of certain Sikh heroes who laid down their lives without the least resistance for their principles. All arrests including his own should be taken with the utmost serenity and coolness. While free they were compelled to cooperate in certain ways with the Government. They would be able to fully non-cooperate only when they would be in jails. The capacity to endure jail life would bring in Swarajya and redress the Khilafat wrongs. He could not call upon the people not to pay taxes. They had still to discipline themselves. He strongly deprecated the Malegaon riots and said their brothers in Malegaon had disgraced the cause. No provocation could justify their action. They should have died at the hands of the sub-inspector rather than touched his person. They in Malegaon had sinned against the country and God but they here should behave better. He could not understand why the Ali brothers were going to be arrested, as the rumour went and why he was to remain free. They had done nothing which he would not do. If they had sent a message to the Amir, he also would send one to inform the Amir that if he came no Indian as long as he Mr. Gandhi could help it would help the Government to drive him back. If a man was true to his religion no Afghan or any power on earth could make him transgress his religious precepts. He know he could not as yet control the actions of all Indians but he knew many would not help the Government against the Amir as long as it would not grant Swaraja and redress the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs. He called upon the audience to do nothing against the dictates of the Congress. They must report their grievances to the Khilafat and Congress Committees and act according to the instructions received. Concluding he prayed to God to give them the necessary strength to achieve their purpose.—The "Leader."

The "Pioneer" learns the health of Dalai Lama, which has been giving cause for much anxiety is reported to be greatly improved.

A full Bench of Allahabad High Court is engaged in enquiring into the alleged professional misconduct by Mr. Chettan Lal, a Saharanpur vakil, who is said to have realised Rs. 4,500 from the court and failed to pay it to his client Kunwar Sahib of Kaphurtala.

SPORTING NEWS.

INDIAN GYMKHANA CLUB.

16 ACRE LAND PURCHASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

The Indian Gymkhana Club has purchased for £6560 sterling sixteen acres of land at Thornbury Avenue, Osterley, and are paying £1000 down and the balance on September 29th. The Maharajah of Patiala is the guarantor, and in the event of not being called upon to pay any part of the balance, has promised a further donation of £1000 sterling.

The ground is being laid out by W. Adcock and the cricket pitch and nine tennis courts will be completd during the current month. Lord Hawke and the Committee appeal for prompt support from India with the object of solving the problem of finance for equipment of the ground with a Pavilion, etcetera, to enable the Club to carry out its social functions.

NEW MARKET STAKES.

BY LEMONORA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

The result of the Newmarket Stakes is as follows:—

Mr. J. Watson's Lemonora 1
Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen's Eaglehawk ... 2
Lord Carnarvon's Franklin 3

Seven ran. Won by three lengths, a neck separating the second from the thid.

The betting:—15 to 8 on Lemonora, 33 to 1 against Eaglehawk. 8 to 1 against Franklin.

AUSTRALIANS VS. YORKSHIRE

GREGORY'S FAULTLESS CRICKET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

At the close of the first day's play at Bradford to-day between the Australians and Yorkshire, Australians had scored 263 all out and Yorkshire were 26 for one wicket Gregory contributed a chanceless 104 not out in 150 minutes including seventeen fours. Bowling for Yorkshire Rhodes took five wickets for 87.

THURSDAY'S PLAY.

LONDON, May 12.

After some rain overnight making the pitch rather soft, play between Australians and Yorkshire was resumed this morning. Runs were difficult to obtain and when stumps were drawn for the day Yorkshire had made 197 for eight wickets. Rhodes scoring 63 and Sutcliffe 45.

NOTTINGHAM TEST MATCH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

It is stated that Hobb's injury will not permit of his playing in the first test match at Nottingham on May 28th. A specialist has ordered a month's rest.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

JACOB'S FIRST APPEARANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

S.Jacob made his first public appearance in the Phyllis Court, Henley, in connection with the Lawn Tennis Tournament to-day when he easily won a match in the first round. Deane also won the first round. The feature of the day was A. A. Fyzee's great fight with B. Norton, a former South African Champion. Norton however, won, 6/1, 5/7, 6/2. L. Looms, from Ceylon, beat Nightingale 6/0, 6/0.

AT THE EXCELSIOR.

ELIZA COMES TO STAY.

The Warwick Comedy Company gave on Saturday night a performance of 'Eliza comes to stay' a play which was acted at the Criterion Theatre in London. The play opens in the breakfast room of the Hon. Sonny Verrall's bat. Mr. Verrall has been asked and has promised to cherish a young girl called Eliza. Before her arrival, Verrall conjures up in his mind the vision of a very young, blue eyed, golden haired girl whom he is going to cherish. He has bought a rocking horse and sundry other things for her amusement. When his fiance's a young actress by name Vera Lawrence arrives there, he tells her how anxiously he is awaiting Eliza's arrival the idea of having a ready made child before marriage so enraptures him that he goes and buys a book called 'Advice to mothers.' Well, after a while Eliza comes. But it is not the Eliza that he had imagined. The person who comes there is about twenty years old, bespectacled, most hideously dressed, and speaking most vulgar English. But as time passes Eliza changes. She buys new dresses and in a surprizingly short time so transforms herself that Verrall is not a bit sorry when his fiancee Vera goes and marries somebody else. The new Eliza is so pert passionate and fascinating, that Verrall could not help kissing her, making love to her and marrying her in the end.

Miss Marjory Clark as Eliza was absolutely fascinating. Her cheeky expression, and her devil-may-care way of talking, delighted the audience. Miss Lena Howerdew and Lady Pennybroke quite looked the panderous, aristocratic aunt of Verrall. Mr. Dudley Howarth as Verrall is brisk and clever, while Mr. Fenwick as Verrall's uncle was quite droll. It must also be said that Mr. Wheatley as Jordan was quite a success. The house was pretty full, in spite of the heat of the season.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, May 16, 1921.

A CHANGE OF POLICY?

The traditional British policy in Asia —a policy which was pursued for a century with complete success—was an understanding with Islam through recognition of the Ottoman Khilafat. A few years ago that policy was abandoned for an alliance with the traditional enemy of Islam, with disastrous results which are now manifest. The Russian steam-roller, which was to make the world flat for Christianity, has collapsed; and now, as some enviable wit remarked, only "the man with the red flag remains." The man with the red flag is powerful, however, and knowing England not as the friend of liberty and progress as she proudly claimed to be of yore, but as the supporter of an intolerable despotism, he hates her and is planning the destruction of her power, especially in Asia. He is ready to take advantage of hostility against England and discontent with British rule wherever found; and in Asia now there is no lack of such hostility and discontent, owing to the ill-treatment of Islamic peoples incidental to, or consequent upon, the unnatural alliance of of England with the Russian despotism. The obvious course for England, if she wishes to avert the menace to her empire which, though it may not prove to be fatal, must at any rate be regarded as tiresome and expensive, and as certain to get worse instead of better, is to return to her traditional Asiatic policy, and once more come to an understanding with Islam. Since the collapse of Czardom there has been nothing to prevent her doing so except certain engagements into which she had entered with other European Powers on the assumption that the Russian Czardom would survive the war. These she could have cancelled had she wished to do so. France was quite willing to forgo her claim to Syria just before the first Peace Conference in Paris, if England had been willing to give up her claim to Mesopotamia and Palestine. Italy renounced all claim to Turkish territory. Both those Powers have Muslim subjects, and their statesmen had enough imagination to conceive of the effect which the destruction of the independent Muslim empire and the humiliation of the Khalifa were bound to have upon the mind of Muslims everywhere. Only the statesmen of the "greatest Muslim empire" lacked sense sufficient to perceive the obvious danger and ignored the truth well known to British statesmen of a former day: that the existence of the independent Turkish Empire was essential to the existence of the British Empire in the East. Not only did they insist upon the secret treaties made with a view to carry out the Russian Czarist policy for the partition of Turkey being executed; but after the conclusion of the war they brought in a new beneficiary in the shape of Greece—the least deserving of all "Christian" Powers—in callous breach of their own solemn pledges given to the Muslim subjects of the British Empire at a crucial moment of the war and of the terms of the armistice with Turkey, for reasons which have never yet been published but which would be made the subject of a State inquiry if the English people cared a pinprick for the honour of their country. The fall of Venizelos, to whom and not to Greece the British Government acknowledged obligations, gave the rulers of England yet another chance, and revived the hope of justice in the Muslim world. What are the rulers of England now prepared to do in order to re-establish that understanding with Islam, which is the only solid ground for British influence in Asia?

Let us take the verdict of the British statesman who stands for Asia in the counsels of the Empire, and is personally much more sympathetic to the views of Asia than any other member of the present British Government. In his recent letter to the Indian Muslim Delegation, Mr. Montagu said that "the Premier was unable to agree to the restoration of Thrace to Turkey, that he hoped the settlement proposed for Smyrna would be approved by the Turks, also that he insisted upon the internationalisation of the Straits and adhered to the arrangements already made for Mesopotamia and Palestine. But the Premier expressed a desire to evacuate Constantinople and to leave it to the Ottoman Government. The Internationalisation of the Straits can, in no way, menace the security of Constantinople, nor is the door shut to some safeguard for Constantinople from attack via Thrace. The Premier further seems to have accepted the deputation's view with regard to the religious suzerainty of the Kaliph." And Mr. Montagu summarised the net gains from the Muslim point of view as follows:

First Turkey will be as free and independent as she was before the war except for the limitation of armaments imposed upon her as upon other enemies of the Allies in the late war and internationalisation of the Straits, which is necessary for the security of Europe generally and Turkey particularly.

Secondly, Adrianople will have special autonomous organisation determined by the Council of the League of Nations.

Thirdly, the rights of the Moslems throughout Thrace will be recognised and respected by the provisions of the Treaty.

Fourthly, steps will be taken to secure demilitarisation of that part of Thrace, which would threaten the new Turkish frontier.

Fifthly, with regard to Palestine there is no reason to fear disabilities or inequalities in the treatment of the Moslems.

Sixthly, with regard to Hedjaz there is no reason to fear foreign control or authority.

Seventhly, with regard to Mesopotamia Mr. Montagu hopes in a very short time to see a vigorous new Arab State and.

Eighthly and finally, with regard to th Khaliphate which the Allies have repeatedly declared is a matter for the Moslems alone. The Treaty will safe-guard Moslem control of the Moslem Holy Places and as the Premier assured the deputation, the Allies did not intend to interfere in the slightest degree with the spiritual relationship between the Kaliph and the inhabitants of the territories which would no longer be Turkish, and if there is any obscurity in this connection Mr. Montagu will do his best to have it removed.

But all this seems to us mere botching, without the slightest vision of the larger issue which is: can we count upon a radical and permanent change in British policy towards Islam as a whole, can we count on a return to the historic policy of friendship and consider the "Pan-Christian" aberration as a bygone error? One phrase, the most important in the letter, suggests that, in Mr. Montagu's opinion, we may do so. It is this: "The demands of the deputation may not, *at the present time*, be entirely fulfilled." The suggestion is that there is hope that at some future time they will be *entirely* fulfilled. If only we could feel quite sure of that! We know that Mr. Montagu has done his best to press the case for Indian Muslims—the statement of Dr. Ansari which we publish elsewhere witnesses to that—consistently with what he conceives to be his duty to the Government of England, which too evidently in this case is tantamount to saying his duty to Mr. Lloyd George, the man who broke his word to Indian Muslims, who still persists in breaking his pledged word to them, who never keeps his word unless obliged to do so by the force of circumstances, the man who has brought dishonour upon England by speaking in the name of England words which he has afterwards belied. We would trust Mr. Montagu by himself, but when Mr. Montagu answers for Mr. Lloyd George, as a humble dependent upon the sovereign will and pleasure of Mr. Lloyd George, then we feel that he is asking us to stretch our faith in him beyond its just capacity.

The same may be said of our faith in the undoubted efforts of the Government of India. They say they have done all they can for us. What have they done? They have informed the Government of England repeatedly with profound reverence that some people in India feel strongly on these subjects and that it would be well if the Government of England did something to satisfy those people, otherwise there might be trouble They have not identified themselves with Indian sentiment on these subjects; they have failed to show themselves an Indian Government they have not spoken with the voice of India; they have not risen to the height of their position as the only representatives of Asia in the counsels of the British Empire, nor of their position as thinkers for, and protectors of, the future of that empire in the East. They have seen the smaller question only, not the greater. Yet it is to them only that the Muslims have to look to secure the desired permanent change in British policy. They will never do that till they take a higher and a firmer tone than they have yet adopted with the British Government, until they take the tone of India speaking her whole mind to England as Australia or South Africa can speak her mind. We are told that the Government of India has done much to realise the views of Indian Muslims, that the proposed modifications of the Turkish treaty are the proof and fruit of their endeavours, and so forth. Without wishing to minimise the value of their efforts in the least, or to seem at all ungracious, we may fairly question whether, without the fall of Venizelos, the unexpected strength displayed by Turkish nationalism and the Bolshevik bogey in the background, all the reverential efforts of the Government of India to induce the British Government to modify the Turkish Treaty would have had the least success. Mr. Montagu's remarks are reassuring, but at the very moment when we are endeavouring to take to heart the reassurance they contain, disturbing forecasts of Mr. Churchill's "Arab" programme are appearing in the Press. The Arab policy of England—a mistaken policy from the beginning because based on the idea that "Arabs" hate the Turks whereas most Arabic speaking people being Muslims love them—was a mere *pis aller* adopted hastily at a moment when the alliance with Russia made a genuine Islamic policy appear impossible. British control of the foreign policy of the Hejjaz and of the Yemen—which is mentioned by the "Daily Telegraph" as part of Mr. Churchill's project—is infinitely worse from the Islamic point of view than anything with which the Muslim world has ever yet been threatened by its deadliest enemies, unless British Asiatic policy is to become definitely Islamic, which seems to us exceedingly unlikely. And even in that case it should not surely have been mentioned! Until the Government of India stands for a strong Asiatic policy, and is prepared to fight for it, Asia can have no assurance against the frivolous pan-Christianism of a Lloyd George or the materialistic imperialism of a Winston Churchill; Asia will remain aggrieved and strongly hostile to the British Empire, and the man with the red flag will remain a danger.

Notes of the Day.

The Simla Meeting.

Many people seem to be expecting some dramatic—nay, miraculous—event to be the outcome of Mahatma Gandhi's quiet visit to Simla. We expect no immediate outcome whatsoever of that visit though we regard it as a hopeful symptom among other hopeful symptoms which we can perceive. Lord Reading, it is said, possesses that most rare and precious gift—imagination. The sincerity and gentle steadfastness of Gandhiji, the nation's leader, in contrast with the prejudices and rash catchwords of the bureaucrats, the nation's rulers, can hardly fail to make a strong and durable impression on his Lordship's mind; and out of that impression untold good may come eventually.

"Political Science" and the Eastern Question.

The following is quoted from a remarkably brilliant essay entitled "Europe in Asia Minor," which has just been published by Thomas Murby & Co., 1, Fleet Lane, London E. C.

In the realm of world-politics—and let all incurable moralists remember this once and for all—it is not a question of knowing who is right or wrong, it is not a question of urging the merits of Venizelos on the one hand and the iniquities of the Turk on the other, or vice versa; but simply of valuing the forces involved, and of adapting them to the policy or interests at stake, which, in this instance, are the primary interests of the British Empire. This elementary principle of political science has been forgotten in many countries. It is not a matter of deciding whether the Koran is a pleasant book for Gladstonian readers, or whether the Turks are barbarians or not. The question is whether these so-called barbarians still stand for a political power with which the world must reckon, and whether they are capable of disgorging their venom against Europe and of poisoning the relations between England and Asia. Now this they have proved themselves to be, inasmuch as they have rallied to the standard of the World Revolution and have succeeded in a relatively short space of time in shattering the Asiatic position of their adversaries. Looking back for a moment, is it possible to maintain that the services rendered by Venizelos outweigh the troubles caused to the British Empire since the Armistice of 1918 by the Russo-Turkish Alliance? Would it not be possible to maintain that Turkey might to-day have been the most pro-English of States, if a spirit of impartiality, which alone is worthy of so great an Empire and so mighty a record, had always guided the relations between London and Constantinople? Finally, may we not hope that the true mission of Great Britain, *which is to act as a mediator, equally just and benevolent towards all mankind, irrespective of race and religion* —will be the only one which she will henceforward feel herself called upon to fulfil?

The Forest and the Trees.

The whole of Humanity insists upon justice; and a successful method of ruling people against their will has yet to be discovered. If the Russo-Turkish Alliance—that Alliance of thoroughly subversive ideals and Moslem traditions utterly opposed to revolutionary doctrine—has become an accomplished fact, which is a constant menace to that European nation which governs the bulk of the Moslem world, it is because, in the great Asiatic forest, the little wood of Levantine influence has concealed the sylvan depths from eyes narrowly concentrated on one small surface of the immense problem. Turn your eyes away from the immediate foreground, and behind Venizelos you will find only a feeble nation of about five or six million Greeks, which, it is true, deserves a modest place in the Levantine sun; but behind the Turco-Russian Alliance you will discern the vast Moslem forest which will soon include the whole of Asia.

"A Good European."

The author of the essay signs himself "A Good European," and it is perfectly evident that, in his understanding of the term, a good European does not differ greatly from a good Asiatic. For in the historical survey of the Turkish question in diplomacy, which is the most striking part of the essay and will be a revelation to all those who have been duped by the Gladstonian fallacy into regarding that question as one-sided, the pattern of a good European is one David Urquhart who was the staunchest friend of Asiatic peoples in his day. How many Englishmen to-day have even heard of Urquhart, the mentor of Karl Marx in international politics, the Scotsman whose intellectual power was such in Europe that it may be said that he alone preserved the Turkish Empire and foiled the schemes of Russia for two generations. The essay is of such historic value, and so opportune, that we shall not have to apologise to our readers if we return to its discussion someday in a leading article. As to the identity of the author, we have a feeling that no living Englishman is capable of writing so dispassionately on so vexed a question. The whole work has the genuine scientific ring which one associates with Central Europe, now alas defunct like the "good European" at one time to be found in England, who considered that the Asiatic peoples might be transformed "into modern nations on natural lines with the collaboration of enlightened Europeans familiar with the problems of the East, and free from all diplomatic interference and international intrigue;" who had "made a close study of the political institutions and the spiritual traditions of Islam and in them discovered the outlines of an organisation so healthy that he preferred it to a lifeless imitation of European institutions." 1850 could teach much to 1921, for in those days as a cynic has remarked, "the English were still gentlemen."

Tipoo Sultan Vindicated.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke writes to us:—

It was with feelings of great gratification that I read Shri Shankaracharya from the Mysore State say that Tipoo Sultan did not oppress his Hindu subjects and did not desecrate Hindu temples; nay, he was sufficiently broad-minded to be a devoted disciple of the Shri Shankaracharya of his days, thus furnishing proof of the eternal verity that a good Mahomedan is also a good Hindu and *vice versa*.

But, Mr. Editor, we must try to find out who is responsible for perpetrating the black outrage on the memory of Mysore's valiant Sultan. I mean by teaching us in our days of boyhood in manuals of Indian History that Tipoo persecuted his Hindu subjects for their religion. Shri Shankaracharya's speech will be forgotten. Your leaderette commenting upon his speech and redeeming Tipoo's memory from this unjust attack will also be gathered into oblivion, but the false statement will still be perpetuated in manuals of Indian history published under authority, which our school and college students are compelled to read for their examinations and the present as well as coming generations will be taught to regard Tipoo as a cruel fanatic. Is it not your duty in the interests of historic truth to agitate the question of removing this unmerited slur upon his memory from these manuals? I trust you will take it up successfully.

Some time ago I had written to the publishers of Dr. Sinclair's History of India drawing their attention to the exposition of the alleged Black Hole Tragedy as a falsehood and a myth and requesting them to publish this in future editions of the wodk, but they have not yet replied stating that they will do so. Very extensive historical untruths are taught and perpetuated about the ancient Persians in their Wars with the Greeks by Greek (European) historians, and about other Asiatics in their struggles against Europeans. Are we to sit with folded hands and allow such poison to be imbibed by young students in Europe as well as India and to bring them up in the atmosphere of historical untruth? Hitherto our Asiatics did not make themselves heard to expose these untruths and Europeans had the ears of the world and so the world has been and is still being taught to believe that large Persian or other Asiatic armies always run away before only a handful of Greeks or other Europeans.

The protest of Mr. Suntake is as timely as it is entirely justified. Let us, however, assure him that the time is not far off when no Indian boy or girl will be taught history that is tainted with prejudice about Indians or Asiatics and with an obvious or unconscious racial bias. India, along with the rest of Asia, is determined to speak to the world through her own voice. And this determination is the inspiration of the present movement for Swaraj. Meanwhile, we think it is necessary that some portions of the national funds should be spent in engaging competent scholars and historians for the re-writing of Indian history.

1914 AGAIN!

"BAD MOMENT HAS COME"!

GOVT. MOBILISE NATION'S RESOURCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

Mr. Churchill summing up the situation says that the bad moment has come and that an intense effort of a character similar to that put forward in 1914 is required from the whole community.

Government is preparing to mobilise the resources of the nation to maintain the vital services. Volunteers have started discharging coal from ships in the Thames at Glasgow and at Yarmouth. Volunteers are under strong military guards. Similar action is being taken at other ports.

GRAVE EVELOPMENT.

INSTRUCTIONS TO LOCO ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN.

LONDON, May 12

Grave development has arisen, in the situation, owing to the Executive of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen's Union, instructing their members not to work trams carrying blackleg coal.

They add that if members are penalised for refusal, the Executive will support them to the utmost if necessary by strike.

GOVT. CONFIDENT.

MAINTENANCE OF ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES

Reuter learns that Government is watching the coal situation with great anxiety but is confident of its ability to maintain essential supplies of coal. Government is determined not to yield on the question of handling coal for public services in spite of the efforts of the Extremists to interrupt the flow to the centres where it is urgently needed.

A train laden with seaborne coal left Glasgow Docks yesterday evening.

COAL SITUATION VERY CRITICAL.

GAS AND ELECTRIC WORKERS REFUSE TO HANDLE COAL.

At the conclusion of the meeting at which the Transport Workers' Federation arranged a joint conference with the Railwaymen's Executive, for May 13th, Mr. Robert Williams, Secretary of the Transport Federation, stated that the situation was much more critical than it had been three weeks ago. He said that delegates from the Gas and Electrical Unions had reported that their members were refusing to handle coal discharged by blackleg labour, and no distinction could be made in regard to the supplies from overseas.

SAFEGUARDING OF INDUSTRIES BILL

TWO FISCAL RESOLUTIONS CARRIED.

The first of the Fiscal Resolutions in connection with the Safeguarding of Industries Bill, providing for the Customs Duty of 33 1/3 per cent. on the value of certain specified articles, was carried in the House of Commons by 236 votes to 72.

The House then proceeded to debate the second resolution dealing with dumping and countries with depreciated exchange. The second Fiscal Resolution was carried by 118 votes to 37, after a debate which continued until five in the morning. The resolution deals with dumping. Critics endeavoured to secure exemption in the case of articles manufactured in the Dominions and the Colonies.

Major Sir P. Lloyd Graeme emphasised that the Empire was neglected, and pointed out that the Key Industries Bill would not only give Imperial Preference, but would exclude from all duty those articles which were manufactured within the Empire. It was impossible to make exceptions as regards dumping because otherwise the United States could then dump through Canada. Every Dominion, which had passed anti-dumping legislation, had followed the lines of the proposed resolution.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN COAL.

GOVERNMENT'S ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, May 12.

It is announced that Government has arranged for the importation of foreign coal in order to ensure maintenance of services essential to the life of the community. Coal privately imported may be commandeered. The Executive of the Transport Workers has announced that it will support the strike of Ships' stewards and cooks.

FREE IMPORT OF COAL

SPLIT AMONG TRANSPORT WORKERS

Despite the blockade declared by the Transport Workers, Government is importing coal freely, and moving it about the country. Imports are coming from France, Belgium and America. It is estimated that America is sending a hundred thousand tons.

It is declared that the Transport Workers are divided amongst themselves, and if the matters are pushed to a sympathetic strike, half will not obey. Twenty more Caledonian Railway employees have been dismissed and the Scottish railway strike is threatening. Meanwhile, oil fuel is making very wide headway. It is stated that industries and public services will never again be entirely dependent on coal.

SILESIAN REVOLT.

POSSIBILITY OF ALLIED DIFFERENCES

A SERIOUS DEVELOPMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 11.

It is authoritatively stated in London that Polish insurgents in Silesia number sixty thousand. The report that the German force of some thousands, including deserters from Reichswehr, are assembling near Rosenberg, is regarded as a serious development. It is recognised that Germans have, up to the present, shown the greatest self-restraint, but the good impression, made by their attitude on British circles, will be neutralised by an attempt to appeal to force.

The most serious view is taken of the attitude of the Warsaw Government in recent happenings, strengthening the conviction that the extreme gravity of the position is but imperfectly appreciated in Warsaw.

ALLIED DIFFERENCES POSSIBLE.

A serious feature of the Silesian revolt is the possibility of allied differences. There is little doubt that Korfanty's adventures were planned and carried out under the blessing, if not under the connivance, of the Polish Government disappointed at the result of the plebiscite and fearing a partition which might give Germany a fair share in the coal-fields. There is already a talk of resignations of the Italian and British members of the Plebiscite Commission, owing to the attitude of the French troops who have received insurgents in a friendly fashion, leaving Italians and the British to bear the whole brunt.

INSURGENTS PUSH THEIR LINE TO NORTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

Reuter learns that the Polish insurgents continue to push their line to the north and have occupied Coeel Junction and Leschnitz. Reports indicate that Germans are arriving, and are beginning to fight in some places.

MR. J. H. THOMAS IN NEW YORK.

A HOSTILE RECEPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

New York.—Mr. J. H. Thomas was accorded a hostile reception on landing here. He was jeered at by a crowd of Irish-American Labourites who assembled on the pier carrying banners inscribed, with references to Judas, asserting that Mr. Thomas had betrayed the Miners. The police were called out, but their services were not required for Mr. Thomas escaped in a taxi-cab.

STEWARDS' STRIKE.

DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS TO WORK AS CLERKS AND STEWARDS!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

The Office Staff of the Cunard Line at Liverpool, including managers and directors, have made a dramatic reply to the strikers by volunteering to act as substitutes for stewards and others who are on strike. Three hundred have been consigned to the Aquitania which is sailing for New York on Saturday. Directors and Managers are sailing on the same footing as clerks. They will don Blue Uniform and perform the same duties.

REDUCTION IN WAGES.

COTTON SPINNERS AND MANUFACTURER'S DEMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

The Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association has notified the weavers that their wages are to be reduced by 30 per cent. The Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation has received a notice on behalf of operatives asking that no alternative offer should be made, but stating that they would consent to their organisations meeting the employers on May 18th. It is understood that the employers' full demand will be strongly opposed.

BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

ZAGLOUL PASHA READY FOR AGREEMENT.

BASED UPON ABOLITION OF PROTECTORATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

Cairo.—Zagloul Pasha has declared his willingness to accept the agreement between Britain and Egypt based upon the right of equity on the form of Alliance, based upon the abolition of Protectorate, with safeguards for the British and other interests.

JAPAN CROWN PRINCE.

DINNER GIVEN BY PRINCE OF WALLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

His Highness the Aga Khan, Sir William Meyer and Lord Chelmsford were present at the dinner given to-night by the Prince of Wales at Saint James Palace in honour of Prince Hirohirto. The Maharaja of Patiala was invited but was unable to attend.

Guests who were present at the dinner given by Lord and Lady Curzon yesterday evening in honour of the Japanese Crown Prince, included the Prince of Wales and the Aga Khan.

SAYID TALIB.

DEPORTED TO CEYLON.

"ALLOWED TO LIVE IN FREEDOM!"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

Mr. Churchill informed Major Ormsby-Gore that Sayid Talib had been deported to Ceylon, where he was allowed to live in freedom with his family. The duration of his detention had not been fixed, but would depend upon the events in Mesopotamia.

A KEMALIST REGIMENT CAPTURED.

GEORGIAN TROOPS BEING SENT TO FIGHT KURDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

Athens.—A semi-official statement, which has been confirmed, states that the Kurds have captured a Kemalist regiment, commanded by Nuruddin Pasha. In consequence of this, Mustapha Kemal is sending Nishat Pasha and Nuri Pasha, assisted by the Georgian troops, against the Kurds.

GREEK ATROCITIES ON TURKS.

"MOLESTING MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN."

"FIRING AT MINARETS."

SIR H. LAMB'S SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY TO MOSLEM DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

Replying to the letter from the Indian Moslem Delegation regarding the alleged Greek atrocities on the Turks, Mr. Montagu says that the Foreign Office has received numerous mutual allegations, but the Greek and Turkish representatives in London havebeen asked to bring their Governments' attention to them, and to furnish observations. The British High Commissioner in Constantinople has been instructed to send British Officers to enquire into the alleged Greek outrages at the Ismic Peninsula and Arrhanghazi.

The letter proceeds to state that no British confirmation of the above allegations have been received, except in regard to the bad behaviour of Greek troops at Sabandja, but Sir H. Lamb has telegraphed from Smyrna that "the discipline of the troops arriving here appears to be defective, and much bad feeling is being excited by their behaviour towards the Mussulman population by firing at minarets, and molesting men, women and children in the streets."

The Greek Government has been urged to investigate these allegations and to deal with them accordingly.

FARROW'S BANK LIABILITIES.

FULL PAYMENT IMPRACTICABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

The Committee of Inspection for Farrow's Bank, after a careful examination, are of opinion that the scheme for full payment of the creditors and shareholders is utterly impracticable.

SUN YAT SEN'S ELECTION.

CENTRAL GOVT. NOT TO TAKE ANY ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

Peking.—It is stated that in spite of the illegality of Sun Yat Sen's election to "Presidency", the Central Government, in the National interest, has decided, at the present time, not to take any action that may precipitate a civil war.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 15.

The feeble storm in the Bay has disappeared, after giving locally heavy rain on the Arakan coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma and local in the Bay Islands, while a few falls have occurre in Assam, Bengal, Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Bessein one and half inches; Kyaukpu six; Bhamo three quarters; Akyab and Chittagong one; Jalpaiguri one and half.

Hot dry winds are blowing down the Gangetic Plain.

Forecast:—Decrease on the Arakan Coast and extention in Assam.

TURCO-GREEK STRUGGLE

CONSTANTINOPLE TO BE PROCLAIMED NEUTRAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

A Constantinople message states that at meeting of the allied Commissioners, Admirals and Generals it was decided to proclaim neutrality of Constantinople, Bosphorus and Dardanelles in the Turco-Greek struggle. The Greeks will accordingly be unable to use Constantinople as base. They will be invited to reduce their troops to the minimum required and to withdra their warships outside three mile limit. The Greeks will thus be reduced to supplying Brussa and Ismidt fronts solely from Zodoste.

FRANCO-TURKISH TREATY RATIFIED.

WITH ANGORA PARLIAMENTS RESERVATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

Paris.—Mr. Quai d'Orsay has received information of the ratification of the Franco-Turkish Treaty with reservations by Angora Parliament.

NO NEW CONFERENCE IN ITALY.

TO REVISE TREATY OF SEVRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

Replying to Major Ormsby-Gore in the House of Commons, Sir R. L. Harmsworth stated that the recent statement by Bekir Sami Bey that a new Conference would shortly be held in Italy to discuss with the Allies revision of the Treaty of Sevres, was incorrect.

A FUTILE MISSION.

MOSLEM DELEGATION TO LONDON.

"TOO LATE TO INFLUENCE DECISIONS."

NEED FOR VIGOROUS FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

Dr. Ansari and Quazi Abdul Ghffar landed early on Saturday morning by the steamship "Caledonia" and were received at the Ballard Pier by Messrs. Khatri, Moazzamali and other Khilafat office workers and were garlanded and cordially greeted on their return home after their momentous sojourn in England.

Dr. Ansari is unable to stay in Bombay and address a public meeting and point out the result of their efforts in England owing to his bereved and beloved mother's death recently during his absence abroad. He learnt of her death on arrival at Bombay and appear to be visibly affected and desired to proceed straight to Gazipur.

He has submitted a long and interesting report as the Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee regarding the work and various activities of the Khilafat Representatives during their short stay in England and the Continent which would soon be made public.

However, Dr. Ansari, has put the whole situation in a nutshell in the following words:—

"Looking back to the work and experience of the Indian Muslim Commission, certain considerations and conclusions are inevitably forced on one's mind.

"The decision of the Government to send a number of Indian Muslims to represent the Indian view at the London Peace Conference was a recognition on their part of the deep feelings in the country over the Khilafat and the cognate questions. But the hurried and secret manner of selection and the late hour at which members of the Commission were asked to go destroyed their usefulness. They reached London too late to influence the decisions of the Supreme Council which had already been made before their arrival.

The gravity of the situation in India is fully realised by the Secretary of State and also, partially, by the Premier. The Premier's views are influenced to an extent that they are certainly not antagonistic as before; but this change is not sufficient to hope for the fulfilment of our demands in their entirety. Events are, however, taking place which would influence a decision ultimately in our favour.

"We must not only continue our work but re-double our efforts, for success would ultimately depend on our achievements in India. We must not, however, neglect to secure the world opinion in our favour. The news sent abroad are misleading and always circulated to discredit our movements. The ignorance of the public in England and Europe about India is appalling. We must make suitable arrangements for sending correct news and counteracting influences working against us.

"Lastly, we should make arrangements for a few front rank men to go to Europe in batches to be in touch with the workers and the existing conditions there as well as to work our cause. In connection with the Near Eastern affairs we should select immediately a batch of three influencial persons, one at least to be a Hindu gentleman, to be ready to start to Europe directly for another Peace Conference which is sure to take place in a month or two.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE.

COURT OF APPEAL REMOVES BARRIER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

The decision of the Court of Appeal removes a barrier to Anglo-Russian trade, and it now remains to be seen what goods Russia can offer and how they can be obtained from the country whose production has gone to pieces.

VOLUNTARY STEWARDS.

OFFER OF CHAIRMAN OF CUNARD LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

Sir P. E. Bates, Chairman of the Cunard Line, was among the four-hundred directors, managers and clerks who went to Southampton to sign on as stewards on the Aquitania. A number of titled and other passengers sailed at London office to-day, and offered to act as stewards.

HOW TO COMBAT ANTHRAX.

COMPULSORY DISINFECTION OF WOOL CONSIDERED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 11.

In consequence of the increase in cases of Anthrax, the Majority of which arise from the handling of wool, the question of compulsory disinfection of wools and goat-hair before export, appear in the agenda of the International Labour Conference which is being held under the Aegis of the League of Nations at Geneva on October 25th. The British technical experts ascribe the principal responsibility to the East Indian hair and wools.

A questionaire on this subject is being circulated amongst the Members of the League of Nations.

VICEROY & MR. GANDHI.

TWO INTERVIEWS GRANTED.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 14.

It is officially announced that H. E. the Viceroy granted interviews to Mr. Gandhi yesterday afternoon and again this morning.

MR. S. K. IYENGAR.

PROCEEDING TO SIMLA TO-DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 14.

It is understood that Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar is proceeding to Simla on Monday at the request of Government of India.

MR. GANDHI ADDRESSES PURDAH LADIES.

APPEAL TO USE "CHARKA" AND SWADESHI CLOTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 14.

This afternoon Mr. Gandhi addressed a crowded meeting of purdah ladies of Simla, throughout the way from his residence at A large crowd of people gave him ovation Shanti Kut. to the city. Addressing the meeting Mr. Gandhi exhorted the ladies to take "charka," use swadeshi cloth and contribute their mite to the Tilak Swarajya Fund. As result of the appeal ornaments and cash, worth two thousand rupees were collected. Mr. Gandhi was then taken through the gaily-decorated bazar to the house of Lala Mohan Lal, pleader, where an "At Home" party was arranged. Here another collection of funds was made with the result that contributions to the extent of ten thousand rupees were promised.

BOLSHEVIK PROPAGANDA IN ALBANIA.

MONEY OPENLY DISTRIBUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

Athens.—A telegram from Albania states that Bolsheviks and Kemalist agents are issuing propaganda in Albania. The Bolsheviks are openly distributing money, especially among the Mussalmans

RAILWAY BILL.

TEXT SLIGHTLY MODIFIED.

LONDON, May 12.

The text of the Railway Bill introduced into the House of Commons has been slightly modified since the original drafting, notably with regard to Labour's voice in management. The original provision for Labour's participation in the Boards of Directors has now been annulled in consequence of a recent agreement between the Railway Unions and Companies to establish Joint Industrial Councils. Government hopes considerably to economise and improve the services by eliminating competition through the organisation of six geographical groups in which the principal lines will be amalgamated and smaller ones absorbed without destroying the incentive of groups to develop their own areas. Tribunals will be established to settle any difficulties in amalgamation, and there will also be rates tribunal to fix merchandise rates which will be renewable every three years.

CABLE ITEMS.

Lord and Lady Inchcape gave a luncheon to a small party on May 9th to meet Viscount and Viscountes Chelmsford on the occasion of their return from India.

Nine employees of the Caledonian Railway have been suspended for refusing to work a coal train.

Sthamer called upon Mr. Lloyd George to-day and intimated Germany's unconditional Acceptance of the ultimatum.

Replying to Capt. William Shaw, in the House of Commons, Mr. Kellaway said that no delay has occurred in England in dealing with mail bags from India which were damaged by gale in the Mediterranean on April 20th. The bulk was delivered within a couple of days, but some of the damaged postal packets were still being forwarded from Marseilles.

London, May 12.—Lord Wodehouse has recovered from his illness and played number two in the England team, which beat Ranelagh by 7 goals to 4 to-day. Lord Wodehouse scored three of the goals, but the performance of the team generally was disappointing.

DEATH OF SIR GEORG

LON

The death is announce Johnston (Bar.).

Sir George Lawson Jo born in 1873. He was Canada. During the man of the Section (Surveyor General of S Office and Chairman Committee and Hyde

The Sessions Judg two persons, Gauri Kishore Lal, who of the will of Raj Furnah who die

REPRESSION IN C. P.

SUNDERLALJI ARRESTED.

HIS MESSAGE TO COUNTRYMEN

"ESTABLISH SWARAJ BEFORE YEAR IS OVER."

Mr. Shyam Sunder Bharga, President Dist. Congress Committee wires from Jubbulpore under date May 14:—

Shrijut Sunderlal, founder of the Tilak Vidalaya and Superintendent of the Asahyoga Ashram, Nagpur, who was presiding over the Central Provinces and Berar Student's Conference was arrested this morning at about eleven on a warrant issued by the sub-divisional Magistrate, Wardha charge being one under section 124A, I.P.C.

Shrijut Sunderlal was returning from the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan when near the "Karmbir" newspaper office, the City Inspector Abdul Latif served a warrant on him. Shrijut Shrikhande, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi, Editor "Karmbir" and Thakur Lakshman Singh, Chairman of the Reception Committee Students' Conference were accompanying him. He got down from his carriage to receive the warrant and immediattly surrendered himself. When his companions pointed out that he had not breakfasted the City Inspector offered every facility but another Inspector appeared to be in a hurry; thereupon Mr. Sunderlalji not being to avail himself of any concessions and being anxious that the police officers should not be involved in any trouble for his sake refused to take food and drove away with them. The news soon spread in the city and many shops began to close spontaneously but *hartal* was discouraged and complete calm prevailed. Maulana Mohammed Ali who had come on the previous day from Allahabad and had addressed the Students Conference procured a tonga and drove it himself towards the kotwali the very moment he received the news of the arrest. On the way he was met in a motor car by Shrijut Raghabendra Rao of Bilaspur President of the Provincial Conference that meets to-day Shrijut Shyamsunder Bhargava, President the district Congress Committee Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla, Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Raipur and Shrijut Chhedilal, non-cooperating barrister of Bilaspur and both the parties drove away to ascertain the whereabouts of Mr. Sunderlalji. They found him at the Civil Lines Police Station and paid homage to him on his cheerful response to the country's call for self-sacrifice. Both at the time of his arrest and when visited in the police station every civility had been offered to him by police.

HIS MESSAGE.

He gave at the pressing invitation of the people a message, which is as follows:—

"Yesterday's non-cooperation resolution should be taken as my message to my people and particularly to students. If you do not want to be involved in further treachery then follow that resolution. Serve people, endure sufferings and if need be die in the country's cause, but in any case establish Swaraj before the year is out thus redeeming the pledge of Mahatma Gandhi. I firmly believe that Swaraj cannot but be established before the forthcoming Ahmedabad Congress is held. But if you students do not carry out your function your foreheads will remain branded for all time. My last words are: serve the peoplt, endure sufferings and if need be die in the country's cause but liberate yourself."

While food was being brought for him in a motor car the police removed him to the Central Jail close by on insistent orders telephoned by the higher authorities. All those including Maulana Mahomed Ali who had come to the police station followed him to the jail once more paying him homage before the barred gate closed upon him. Food was soon after brought and was taken in by the jail authorities.

A WOMAN'S HOMAGE.

Shrimati Subhadra Kumari, Secretary Mahila Samaj and member of the Provincial Congress Committee also arrived at the jail gate with a garland, sandal and red acre for offering homage according to the Hindu rites but since Sunderlalji had already been incarcerated garlands were offered to the jailor who however courteously returned them.

A meeting has been announced for this afternoon which Maulana Mohomed Ali will address. It is not certain when Sunderlalji would be removed to Wardha but his bedding and clothes have already been handed over to the jail authorities who have asked any two men to bring his evening meals. After some rinsing shouts of Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai, Sunderlalji Ki Jai, Hindu Mussalman Ki Jai, Maulana Mohmed Ali Ki Jai, Bande Matram and Alla-Ho-Akbar the assembled crowd quietly returned to the city.

It is noteworthy that when Moulana Mohomed Ali shouted Bande Matram, Shrijut Sunderlalji responded with Alla-Ho-Akbar.

HIS GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENTS

COMMISSIONER OF AGRA REVIEWS AN[illegible] C. O. CAMPAIGN.

([illegible]ciated Press.)

AGRA, May 14.

[illegible].S., C.I.E., Commissioner [illegible]ed the following press

[illegible] Aligarh at the War [illegible]e the Security Leagues [illegible]stated, in asking non- [illegible] the activities which [illegible]on and disorder, that [illegible] to do everything by [illegible]ork and arguing. [illegible]violent and so bitter [illegible] everything British [illegible] take legal action [illegible]rwise they might [illegible] violence, more [illegible]ssociating them- [illegible]he men who had [illegible]isorder. I gave [illegible] it had proved necessary to take in the division and promised that when action became necessary in future we would take the public into our confidence and give our reasons. In fulfilment of this promise I give an account of what has been done in the month of April. In Muttra, Non-Cooperators so far forgot their principles of non-violence as to invade a meeting called for the purpose of organising an anti-revolutionary league and caused a disturbance. Notices were issued against three of them, Asaf Ali of Delhi, C. H. Radha Kishan Bhargava and C. H. Kedar Nath Bhargava restraining them from holding and addressing meetings in the district for two months. All three had made very violent speeches before, and C. H. Radha Kishan Bhargava had spoken of Government as "Beiman", "Chalak" and "Daghabaz" and of British soldiers as having stripped Indian women naked. In Agra, one Kedar Nath Bania was served with a notice as he threatened to exhibit a picture showing British soldiers outraging the modesty of Indian women. In Mainpuri, P. Jiwan Lal had just delivered a very violent speech accusing British soldiers of indecent acts and falsely alleging that a British soldier had tried to kill Mr. Gandhi. He threatened to hold a big meeting in Shikohabad and was prohibited from doing this. Swami Shanti Sarup of Fatehgarh made a very violent speech in Aligarh with foul abuse of the British and is being prohibited from holding meetings throughout the division. Action against several other violent speakers may be necessary. It is obvious that agitators of the class made a deliberate appeal to bazar bullies and the like by their language, and are deliberately attempting to inflame the ignorant against Government and the British by false stories and foul abuse.

PARTABARH DIST. DISTURBANCES.

RESULTS OF CASES BEFORE COURTS

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

A. U. P. Government communique gives the results of the cases before the courts in connection with the recent disturbances i Partabgarh District which shows sixty-five cases were instituted on private complaint. Of these, twenty-six cases were dismissed o preliminary enquiry, twenty-six persons were convicted, one hundred and seventeen discharged, and cases against 164 persons are still pending.

The same communique in dealing with the march of the moveable column through Fyzabad District and the allegation of organised attack on the Kisan movement says:—The Governor-in-Council desire to amplify previous observations in order to remove the possibility of misconception. Cultivators of these provinces are as free as any other body of citizens to form an association for legitimate ends and conducted by legitimate methods. The local Government has no desire whatsoever to interfere with the free exercise of individual or corporate liberty on these lines. It is only when the organisation of such bodies is perverted to illegitimate ends, provisions of law have to be set in motion for the maintenance of law and order or for the protection of individual liberty.

MR. ABDUL GANI.

SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

A Saugor message says proceedings under section 107 C.P.C. were taken against Mr. Abdul Gani, a non-cooperator who refused to give security and accepted alternative one year's simple imprisonment.

THE SULTANPUR INCIDENT.

U. P. GOVT'S EXPLANATION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 15.

A United Provinces Government communique says:—

In view of the entirely misleading account published in certain section of the Press following information in regard to the recent incident at Sultanpur is published for information:—

Two persons named Mata Bhikh an Gopinath were prosecuted for infringement of the Seditious Meetings Act. These men are neither youths, students nor martyrs, their estimated ages are betwee 25 and 30. Mata Bhikh had already previous convictions against him and Gopinath succeeded notorious Deo Narayan as Secretary of the local Kisan Sabha. Their complaint of ill-treatment by police was taken up by the Judicial Commissioner and was dismissed on medical and other evidence as false and vexatious.

TALIMPARAMBA CASE.

7 ACCUSED CONVICTED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 14.

A Tellicherry correspondent of the "Hindu" wires:—Judgment in Taliparamba Case in which nine Congress and Khilafat workers were charged with the offence of obstructing public servants in discharging of their duty was delivered yesterday. Out of four, who defended two were discharged and the other two let off with the fine of Rs. 50 each. Of the five un-defended, two were sentenced to six months' and three to three months rigorous imprisonment.

MR. YAKUB HASSAN

REMOVED TO COIMBATORE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 14.

The Tellicherry correspondent of the "Hindu" understands that Mr. Yakub Hasan, who was in Cannanore Jail, has been removed to Coimbatore.

MORE LIGHT ON THE "AFGHAN SPY".

PANDIT MALAVIYA INTERVIEWED.

"NEVER REFERRED TO GANDHI OR MAHOMED ALI."

NOR MENTIONED TO DR. SAPRU.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 14.

With reference to the article published by Swami Shradhanand regarding the visit of an alleged Afghan Spy to Pandit Malaviya, the Panditji has made the following statement to the Associated Press representative:—

"I have not seen the article published by Swami Shradhanand in his paper "Shradha" in the original, but I have seen extracts from it published in the "Pratap" of Lahore and a translation of it in the "New Empire" of Calcutta. It contains misstatements in several important particulars. The facts are these:—

THE FACTS.

"About a year ago, I think it was a little before the Khilafat Conference met at Allahabad, an Afghan came to me at Benares. He said he had been sent by some leading persons in Afghanistan; that the Amir Sahib and leading men of Afghanistan closely watch our fight with the British Government and deeply sympathise with us, that the Afghans were willing to come to India to help us against the British Government, but that they wanted to know whether and how far in my opinion the Hindus of this country would support the Afghans, if they came to fight the British Government. I felt doubt as to whether the man was a genuine messenger from Afghanistan or a Spy sent by somebody here to draw me out; but taking him at his word, I said to him that I was thankful to those who had sent him for their sympathy towards us, that I too had deep sympathy with Afghanistan, that we were endeavouring in our own way to obtain freedom, and that I sincerely desire Afghanistan to preserve its independence and not to risk it in an attempt to help us against the British Government.

"INDIANS WILL ARRAY ON THE SIDE OF GOVT."

"I told him further that though we had many grivances under the British Government yet if the Afghans would invade India, in my opinion, every Hindu and the great bulk of Mahomedans who count and every Indian State, without exception, would array themselves on the side of the British Government to repel an invasion, that with the combined resources of England and India in men and money, the British Government would easily be able to defeat the Afghans, that there was already a party among the British Officers who had long advocated that the British Government should establish its dominion over Kabul and that if a war took place the counsels of this party would be in the ascendant and that it would mean a real danger to Afghanistan.

NATIONAL CRIME.

"I asked that gentleman what was the probable period of the war calculated by the Afghans and for which they had collected treasury, munitions and provisions of food. His answer was for about six months. I told him that from the information I had I believed that the British Indian Government was prepared for war lasting, if necessary, for several years. I told him that from ever conceivable point of view it would be a national crime and folly on the part of the Afghan Government to enter upon a war with the British Government and to help us, that the only result which I could foresee would be an appaling loss of life and treasure on both sides with no advantage to India and with probable loss of the Independence of Afghanistan. I, therefore, told him in conclusion to tell the gentlemen who had done me the honour of sending him to me for my opinion that they should absolutely abandon the idea of an Afghan invasion on India, if they really seriously entertained it. The gentleman thanked me for what he appreciated as a candid opinion, and said that he would go back soon to Afghanistan and would communicate it to those who had deputed him. Even after he had left, I did not feel sure whether he was a genuine messenger from Afghanistan."

NOT REFERRED TO GANDHI OR MAHOMED ALI.

Questioned as to the correctness of the statement in the article that to put off the Afghan emissary the Pandit had referred him to Mr. Gandhi, the Pandit unhesitatingly replied that it was entirely untrue and, proceeding, said "Nor did I hear that the Afghan went to Mahatma Gandhi or to Mr. Mahomed Ali. I might add that after the man went I did not give any serious thought to this incident."

DR. SAPRU NOT IN THE KNOW.

Our representative further asked:—Did you mention it to anybody?

The Pandit replied that he mentioned it for what it might be worth on different occasions to three or four friends.

Question.—Was Dr. Sapru one of them?

Answer:—No, he was not among these. I never mentioned this incident to him nor did he ever ask me anything about it or about the allegation made against Mr. Mahomed Ali in the story which Swami Shradhanand was told until 4 days ago, when we both noted a telegram of Mr. Mahomed Ali to Swami Shradanand published in the papers.

"There is much talk going on just now of a possible invasion on India," said our representative, and conclusively asked, "Do you still hold the opinion which you expressed to the Afghan emissary"?

The Pandit—Yes, I do, even more firmly than before.

NEED OF "NATIONAL" WORKERS.

U. P. GOVT'S PROPOSAL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 15.

A U. P. Government resolution says:—

In view of the expanding needs of th province in various spheres of national life it is desirable that as many Indians shoul be sent abroad for training as can be done consistently with the demand for such men and with financial resources of the Province and Government has now decided to appoint a committee to examine and report on the question of Government scholarship tenable abroad. The Committee will examine the question of the number of scholarships that should be offered ever year, terms in which and subjects of study for which they should be offered. Mr Delafosse, Director of Public Instruction will be the chairman of the committee.

INDIAN SCHOLARS ABROAD.

AN ENCOURAGING REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 15.

The report of the Association for Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education for Indians shows that forty young men were sent to England and America last year, all of whom obtained admission to colleges and otrer institutions. Of those returned last year several obtained good appointments. About thirty manufacturing concerns had been opened by the young men, who were sent abroad by the Association and all of them are doing well. This year, the Association proposes to give twenty scholarships, four of Rs. 50 and sixteen of Rs. 25 each, and passage money to about one hundred students.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

REVISED RULES FOR MEMBERSHIP

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

At a meeting of the working committee of the All-India Congress Committee held at Allahabad on the 10th May it was resolved that in their opinion (1) it is not open to any one to become an original member of more than one Congress body or to become a candidate of more than one constituency, provided no-one whose name appears on any Congress register is precluded from becoming a member of the Congress Committee of various grades. Thus, one cannot be enrolled on more than one Congress register or stand for an election as a member for more than one parallel body, but he can be a member, for instance, of District Committee, Provincial Congress Committee and the All-India Congress Committee at the same time (2) In provinces where the Provincial Congress Committee have not been properly formed it is open to subsidiary bodies to collect the All-India Tilak Memorial Swarajya Fund and send 25 of such collection directly to the Treasurer of the All-India Congress Committee. (3) It is the duty of all national institutions, educational and others, to render, to the local public a detailed monthly statement of their income and expenditure and to forward to the office of the All-India Congress Committee a copy thereof every month. (4) The next meeting of the working Committee be held in Bombay on 14th June 1921.

The "Pioneer" announces the death at Home of Mr. Norman Macleod, formerly Chief Engineer, Irrigation of the U. provinces. Mr. Macleod, who apparently was in perfect health, suddenly dropped down dead while looking over the the new house with a friend.

MR. GANDHI'S PROPAGANDA.

"SPREADING POISON THROUGHOUT INDIA!"

A MODERATE KNIGHT'S CRY FOR REPRESSION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 11.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy interviewed by Reuter, expressed the opinion that the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly fairly represented all interests, classes and creeds. The Council had already proved itself thoroughly competent to direct the destinies of India, and both bodies were in complete harmony for the furtherance of India's interests.

Sir M. Dadabhoy paid a tribute to the Duke of Connaught's visit and declared that he had helped to heal many sores and had infused the spirit of harmony and cordiality into the deliberations which had mainly contributed to the Reform Scheme.

He declared that Lord Chelmsford's real concrete work for the good of India was unfortunately obscured by political clouds, but history would reveal how greatly India had benefited from the Reforms, which were inaugurated under his regime.

The success of Reforms Sir Maneckji declared, now depended upon the British sympathy and desire to treat India no longer as a dependency but as an equal partner in the Empire. If the people of Britain took more intelligent and more continuous interest in the welfare of India and gave evidence of their desire to do justice to the growing aspirations of Indians, no danger would threaten the British connection with India.

Lord Reading's great record very fully justified the belief that his Viceroyalty would be a success, but the success or failure of his administration would be judged by the manner in which he took up the question of maintaining peace and order in India.

He must deal with Mr. Gandhi's propaganda, which was spreading poison fast throughout India, with firmness, tact and decision. This, he said, was a great menace to the peace of India and was gradually undermining loyalty of the people towards Britain. Whatever might be said of Mr. Gandhi's personal sincerity and honesty the same could not be said of many of the unscrupulous men who were taking advantage of the movement to sow broadcast seeds of sedition discontent and anti-British feeling. A great task devolved upon Lord Reading. Not only India but the whole world was watching with keen interest and anxiety the first acts of his administration.

CONSTITUTION OF BURMA.

JOINT COMMITTEE'S REPORT GETTING READY

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 11.

The question of the Constitution of Burma has been considered at several meetings of the standing joint committee on Indian Affairs. It is probable that the report, giving recommendations of the Committee, will be presented to Parliament very soon after the Whitsuntide recess.

NEW GERMAN CABINET.

FORMATION DUE TO EBERT'S THREAT OF RESIGNATION

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 11.

Berlin.—The difficulties in forming a Cabinet owing to Party squabbles were only solved by Dr. Ebert threatening to resign the presidency.

"PLAY THE GAME FAIRLY."

AN APPEAL TO ALLIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 11.

Berlin.—At a meeting of the Imperial Council Herr Wirth laid stress upon his intention of genuinely endeavouring to carry out the Allied ultimatum but he expected the other side to play the game fairly in regard to the Upper Silesian question.

The "Manchester Guardian's" Oppelin correspondent states that a German counter-insurrection is maturing. There are comprehensive plans for a series of attacks on Polish rear from big towns. The paper states that a civil war is impending unless the Allies speedily announce that they do not regard the Polish Move as *fait Accompli*.

GERMANY'S UNCONDITIONAL AGREEMENT.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 11.

Cheers greeted the Premier's announcement in the House of Commons that Germany had unconditionally agreed to the terms precisely as set forth in the ultimatum.

Mr. Chamberlain characterised the Silesian incident as a deliberate attempt to frustrate the operations of the Treaty of Versailles. There was no doubt that the British and also other Allied Governments did not intend allowing deplorable events to divert them in any way from the execution of the Treaty.

MALEGAON AND AFTER

REPORTED ARRESTS OF KHILAFAT AND SWARAJ WORKERS.

POLICE TAKE POSSESSION OF KHILAFAT OFFICE.

The Hon. Secretary, Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee, wires under date Calcutta, May 10:—

The papers, which have given an account of the riot at Malegaon, do not contain the news of the arrest of the Khilafat and Swaraj Committee workers. A letter addressed to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad from Burhanpur has reached here in which it is stated that all the Khilafat and Swaraj workers of Malegaon were arrested, although they committed no offence. About 40 persons have been arrested and handcuffs were put on. Information has also reached that the office of the Khilafat Committee is in the possession of the police. All communications with the town have been cut off. The Maulana was also requested to arrange for Barristers, but in his reply the Maulana explained to them that it was against the principle of Non-Cooperation to take any legal step or engage a lawyer, therefore he could not do anything in this respect. People should rely on God and enter jail smilingly. The Maulana has pointed out to them that this is the last stage in the journey of country's liberty and people should pass through this as quickly as possible.

MALEGAM TRAGEDY.

MATARASTRA COMMITTEE ENQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

MALEGAON, May 14.

Messrs. Patel, Jamnadas Mehta, Nasar Haji Manji, and Kepkar four of the members of the Committtee of inquiry into the Malegaon tragedy appointed by the Maharashtra Conference at Bassein last week arrived here yesterday for a preliminary investigation. They interviewed many people, both cooperators and non-cooperators and left for Bombay to-day in the afternoon. The Committee will commence its regular sitting within a week.

GEN. SIR GEORGE WOLSELEY.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED ON RAILS.

LONDON, May 13.

General Sir George Wolseley was, to-day, found killed on the railway line near Maidstone. Circumstances appear to indicate that the death was purely accidental.

REPARATIONS RECOVERY ACT.

TO REMAIN IN FORCE

LONDON, May 12.

In the House of Commons at question-time, the Premier, intimated that the Reparations Recovery Act would remain in force despite the German acceptance of the Allied proposals.

CONTROL OF ALIZARINE TO CEASE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 14.

The Director of Industries has advised Government that it is desirable that control of alizarine dyes should now cease, and Government agree that no further control is necessary as regards the distribution of alizarine dyes and approve the director's proposal to abolish the committee appointed in the matter. The reason for the cessation of control is that the British Alizarine Company have promised a regular consignments of their own dye, and the German dyes also are likely soon to be available. In view of the probable competition between the British and German dyes, there is no reason to fear that genuine dyes will not be got at reasonable prices.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

DIABETES SPECIALIST.

RARE AND INVALUBALE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

The following are two of the numerous certificates received:—

Mr. Vithaldas P. Attawala, merchant, Bombay, writes on 28-11-20:—I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 9 years and had tried many Doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of Doctor S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 45 days for me and that I was completely cured at the end of the course. Before I commeneed Dr. Iyengar's treatment my urine was examined by a Bombay M. D., the per centage of sugar was more than 4 per cent. After the treatment my urine was examined on 30th November, 1920 at Dr. Masina's Hospital Cathelogical Laboratory of Bombay Sugar was found Nill"—which means a perfect cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before. I really consider that Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar is a SPECIALIST in this disease, I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality and of its valuable Drugs.

Mr. Damodher Raghoba Raote, Landlord, Worli, Bombay, writes on 3rd December 1920:—"I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 12 years and I tried many well known Doctors and M.D.'s during that period, but could not get entire cure. In September last. I had a severe attack of Pneumonia which seriously affected my Diabetes disease and was under the treatment of Dr. Masina I was cured of Pneumonia after a short time but my Diabetes disease was in an increasing state and I could get no relief. Dr. Masina examined my urine and found I was passing 6 to 7 per cent. sugar specific gravity was 1037. Finding no relief at all, I was put under treatment of Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, Specialist in Diabetes. I have much pleasure to say that after a special treatment of 35 days I found my Diabetes disease properly checked and sugar NIL and Specific Gravity, 1013. "I can safely recommend Dr. Iyengar's specific to any of the suffering Diabetes patients."

CONSULTATION:—9 to 10 a.m. & 5 to 7 p.m.

ADDRESS:—Ghia Building opposite N. G. Library, Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum

TELEGRAM:—"DIABETES." Bombay.

JAPAN LETTER.

THE "CONCENTRATION" PROBLEM.

ANGO-AMERICAN-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

THE YAP PROBLEM.

MR. LANSING'S WAR REVELATIONS.

"PRINCE OF ARABIA" IN TOKYO.

From Our own Correspondent.

YOKYO, April 5.

Despite a host of denials by the United State authorities about the projected concentration of the American fleet in the Pacific, nothing has dampened the ardor of the Japanese journalists and now a days the "concentration" problem cuts the biggest figure in the columns of the Japanese newspapers. It is a question with many strings and of big dimensions, and the menace of American aggrandisement in the East is looming large over the political horizon of Japan, if the stories put forward by the Japanese newspaper world are to be taken at their face value.

The Panama Canal which formed the bulwark of American naval defence has lost much of its strategic value by the predominant position which aerial warfare is expected to occupy on the fields of battle in future. The fate of the canal, which cost America tremendous sums of money is sealed if an enemy acquires a base of aerial operations on the west coast of South America in secret alliance with one of the republics there. The choking up of the canal with the help of a few mighty bombs and thus cutting the American fleet into two is a possibility the accuracy of which is being seriously admitted even by the American naval experts. Under the circumstances, if the supremacy of the American fleet in the Pacific waters is to be maintained, the only two courses left open for the United States navy are "concentration" or "building". But the building of enormous fleets in a day is out of the question at the present juncture, if the desired supremacy is to be maintained in both the Oceans—the Atlantic and the Pacific. In view of the fact that Great Britain has curtailed her naval expenditure and of the recent utterances of Lord Lee, First Lord of the British Admirality, the talk of a naval agreement between America and England for the "division of the seas", is supposed to be within the bounds of practical politics.

Anglo-American-Japanese Alliance.

A war between the United States and Japan will spell ruin to both the countries, especially the latter which has neither the resources nor the strength to grapple single handed with such a mighty enemy. The renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance cannot be regarded as certain. And even if renewed will be a source of great danger to Japan in case of her going to war against the United States. Finding themselves between the devil and the deep sea, a section of political thinkers in Japan have become staunch advocates of an Anglo-American-Japanese Alliance, which in their eyes is one of the most imperative measures for the preservation of world peace. But, whether the international rivalries, especially between the two Anglo-Saxon nations, will allow the consummation of such an alliance is a question still to be answered.

Mr. Midori Komatsu, editor of the "Chugai Shinron," a popular Japanese magazine, with a pretty large circulation, who is now in Europe on a professional tour, in the course of an article sent from Berlin has warned his countrymen to minimize the chances of success of the propaganda now being carried on by some of the European countries to instigate the Japanese to go to war against the United States. In the opinion of Mr. Komatsu, th... these European powers to gai... to lose out of a war betwee... America. Mr. Komatsu say...

"England would be in... snatch the trade of the w... while she could escape ... under which she has bee... efforts of the Americans ... navy in the world. Fr... advantage offered in or... wealth which she has lost ... The desire of the Germa... Japan and America is intens... would be able to take the occas... turb the relations of the Allies.

"The Moscow Government, which is not slow to take every opportunity to propogate the red doctrine, would enter on a policy of propaganda throughout the world, with the possibility of winning the support of large numbers of people. Even th... Netherlands and Belgium have reasons for hoping for hostilities between Japan and America, for they will provide the best opportunity for these countries to conquer the markets in the Orient and in the South Seas".

Mr. Komatsu further opines that the League of Nations was worthless as an instrument for the prevention of war, and if the world was to be preserved from another world war, it must have new arrangements more in keeping with the facts of th... situation. Further on Mr. Komatsu allays stress upon the necessity of an understanding being reached not only between America, Eng...d and Japan but China as well, if the bone of contention for a future conflict was to be eliminated.

The Yap Problem.

The Yap cable question is not a new one. The controversy for the control of the cables eminating from Yap has been going on between Japan and America for more than six moths and no apparent solution of this knotty problem seems to be in sight. Both the parties stand pat and the situation has reached a state of acute annoyance to all concerned.

The island of Yap passed into the hands of Japan in consequence of the agreement by which the German islands south of the equator went to New Zealand and Australia, and those north of the equator to Japan. The control of the cables which the Germans through the agency of the German Netherlands Company laid direct from Yap to Shanghai, from Yap to Menado, and from Yap to Guam has also fallen into Japanese hands.

Long after the Treaty of Versailles has been signed, America comes forward with a proposal to internationalize the island with its cables. Though there is no written record to the effect, the American delegat... at the Peace Conference claim that they expressed reservations excluding Yap from the islands that were to be placed under the mandate of Japan. There is an American cable running from San Francisco, via Honolulu, Guam and Manila to Shanghai, while from Guam another cable, the southern part American and the northern part Japanese goes direct to Yokohama. Now the American Government finds it obnoxious that her cable communications with China should pass through Japanese hands.

Occupying a central position in the west Pacific, the island of Yap is equally well situated for cable communications between Japan, China, the Philippines and Dutch East Indies etc. From the Japanese point of view it is a barren piece of land in mid-ocean but for its cable facilities. Owing to the smallness of its harbour, is quite useless as a naval base. Under the laws of Japan, foreigners can not be connected with the telegraphic service, and there is no reason why the law should be amended or the island with its cable be internationalized, or a partial control of them handed over to a foreign union. When the actual allocation of the former German islands took place, Japan did not participate in the proceedings and the mandate was awarded to her without a trace of reservation on the part of Americans. Moreover, Japan acquired the mandate with the reservation that her subjects should not be subjected to a discriminatory treatment in any of the mandatory territories. The facts of the case are that she is being subjected to a discrimination in the islands south of the equator which she never experienced under the German regime. When the rights which the Japanese possessed before the war and are now being denied to them by their own allies, what on earth emboldens America or any of the Allies to lay hands upon what she has earned by a tremendous loss of men and money. Further when Yap was in German hands, America never expressed a desire to share the control of the cables or the island or showed any fear of her communications being in Peril, "therefore her note in regard to Yap fills us with regret and hurts our feelings", say the Japanese.

The duel is still going and though both the sides are determined not to budge an inch from their actual positions, there is every likelihood of the weaker side falling down. One can easily read between the lines of the recent editorials in the Japanese papers that the Japanese Government shall have to give in before a combination of the "white nations", who have more to gain by flirting with Christian America than with heathen Japan.

"The Peace Negotiations."

"The Peace Negotiations—A Personal Narrative", by Mr. Robert Lansing, former American Secretary of State and a member of the American Peace Delegation at Paris, has after a great deal of expectation reached our hands. This book of Mr. Lansing furnishes a wealth of information not available in any other form and helps a great deal to have a peep into the inner history of what may be caled a "Treaty for the Division of Spoils." The disclosures contained in this widely heralded narrative of the Peace Conference are likely to be felt in every part of the world. The publication of the book had been withheld until the presidential election in America was over and Mr. Wilson had become again a private citizen. With the advent of the Republican regime in the United States and the publication of this "loaded with dynamite" book, many issues of international importance are likely to be revived in the near future.

The passages in which Mr. L... fra... them that they ought to ... the justice of the Japanese claim, that th... had not done so, and that I doubted their ability to do so."

"After an hour's conversation Viscount Chinda made it very clear that Japan intended to insist on her pound of flesh."

This bombardment of Mr. Lansing has startled the Japanese concerned and an official or a semi-official denial of some of h's statements by the Japanese Foreign Office is expected at any moment.

Viscount (then Baron) Makino now Minister of the Imperial Household Department, has sent to the press an emphatic denial that the two conferences between Mr. Lansing and Viscount Makino and Count (then Viscount) Chinda, as described by Mr. Lansing ever took pla... It is also stated that not only did Viscount Makino and Count Chinda not call upon the American Secretary of State, but that no other member of the Japanese Delegation made such a call upon Mr. Lansing. It is possible that Mr. Lansing may give fuller details of his statements thus making the whole controversy one of the greatest sensations of the day.

The "Prince of Arabia" in Japan.

Sheikh Siddiek Elkadiri, a relative of His Majesty El Hussein ibn Alifi King of the Hedjaz is in Tokyo. "The Prince of Arabia" as the Japanese people have termed him is said to be entrusted with a mes...

POLICE ZULUM AT NAWABSHAH

ALLEGED COMMANDEERING OF ANIMALS AND PROVISIONS.

COMPLAINTS LODGED WITH CONGRESS WORKERS.

The Secretary Proletariat Emancipation Society, Shahadpur, wires to us under date ...:—

The police zulum of commandeering riding animals and of forcibly obtaining supplies of provisions without payment go still unchecked in the Nawabshah District. On May 2 Dr. Choithram, Secretary of the Hyderabad District Congress Committee, witnessed police zulum at Tharushah on alighting from a camel ridden by him. It was immediately taken in begar by a police constable. The poor cameleman came crying to the Doctor, who sent some Congress workers to parley with the police. After a great difficulty the workers succeeded in persuading the *jamadar* to let the man go unmolested.

To-day 12th May Dr. Choithram and Kazi Khuda Bakash, Secretary of the Proletariat Society, arrived at Shahdadpur where a woman named Soni, about 70 years old, was directed to them to complain of *Rasai zulum*. On Wednesday evening mounted constable Rasul Bakhsh went to her village to secure supplies of milk, presumably for the Superintendent of Police, who is encamped here. Musamat Soni expressed her inability, whereupon the constable went away but near the railway crossing met Pir Bakhsh, a grandson of abovenamed lady, and ordered him to surrender the pales of milk he had one of which was containing five seers, belonging to his grandmother. Fearing of maltreatment, he surrendered the milk which was poured into a jar. Pir Bakhsh wept and told the story to his grandmother who came this morning to the town to complain to Mukhtyarkar, but was directed by some towns people to the Congress workers named above. The statement was duly recorded and attested by reliable persons.

A vernacular daily the "Hindu" of Hyderabad, in a recent issue also reports *begar* of camels at Hala in Hyderabad district.

To-day Fatih Mohamed, a Municipal clerk, took in *begar* at noon a camel of a Hindu villager named Nanik who complained to the Doctor and Kazi, who proceeded to the spot, but before their reaching there the animal was released.

JUGATGURU AT RAWALPINDDI.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAWALPINDI, May 9.

A large number of people had assembled to hear Jagatguru Shankaracharya who made an eloquent speech on Non-Cooperation. The meeting passed the following resolutions; (1) That for Indians there can be no life truly worth living politically, economically spiritually unless the Punjab, Khilafat wrongs were redressed and a Swaraj attained. (2) That the public meeting records its emphatic opinion that no sympathetic consideration can be extended to Lord Reading in his repeated declarations about his desire to do justice unless he either redresses the Punjab and Khalafat wrongs to the satisfaction of the people and sees real Swaraj enjoyed by them, and failing to accomplish both; resigns the Viceroyalty of India as a protest and joins the India nationalist party.

Activities of the Aman Sabha in Agra District are developing rapidly. Tahsil Committees are being formed throughout the district and very successful meetings have already been held at all the bigger places including Agra, Fazabad, Fatehabad, Kir... The League was afforded by ...s to hold a rival ...ting at Itmad

"DEVELOPMENT" OCTOPUS AT WORK.

FORCIBLE ACQUISITION OF GRAZING LANDS.

GOWRAKSHAK MANDLI'S STRONG PROTEST.

The following memorial signed by Messrs. Pursnottamdas Thakordas, Manmohandas Ramji, Tribhovandas Varjivandas, and Laiji Naranji, Trustees of the Bombay Gowrakshak Mandli, a charitable Society registered under Act XXI of 1860, has been addressed to Sir C. H. Setalvad, member in charge of the Development Directorate:—

The Bombay Gowrakshak Mandli was established in Bombay in the year 1887 for the protection of horned cattle. It has been registered as charitable society under the society under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860.

The Society maintains a cattle breeding farm and ordinarily maintains about 500 heads of cattle. In famine years the number of cattle so maintained goes upto 1,000. The milk is sold in Bombay at a very cheap rate. The Society has thus been carrying on a very useful work for the last 35 years.

As there were no grazing grounds available in the Town and Island of Bombay sufficiently extensive for grazing their cattle thereon, the Society purchased in the year 1899 the leasehold rights in perpetuity of the khoti village of Akurli in the Island of Salsette near Kandivli station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The Society has built Cowshalas and sunk wells thereon at a cost of over rupees one lakh for the purposes of maintaining their cattle.

The Akurli village admeasures about 1,122 acres of which about one third is forest land.

Last year the Society contracted to purchase before the notifications for acquisition hereinafter referred to were issued, at the prices of Rs. 1,50,000 from the legal representatives of the late Khot of the said Akurli village Mr. Chabildas Lalubhai the Khoti rights in the said village including the right of removing stone and earth from two hills situate thereon and receiving compensation in case the same were acquired for public purposes of reclamation which had been excluded under the original lease.

NOTIFICATIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The first notification for acquiring about 150 acres out of the said Akurli village for the Development of the City of Bombay was issued on the 22nd July, 1920. As the area to be thus acquired included some of the best grazing grounds of the Society's cattle, your Memorialists by their attorneys letter of the 25th August last put a proposal before the Development Officer, Salsette, that as the acquisition, was being made with a view to removing stone and filling material from the aforesaid two hills for the Back Bay reclamation, the Government should take the lands on lease for a period of ten to twenty years at a fair and moderate rent, and pay a reasonable compensation for the material removed, and should restore the lands to your Memorialists when the material has been so removed. It was by the said letter further pointed out that if the said proposal was agreed to it will materially reduce the costs the Government may have to incur for removing the filling materials and will prevent the society from sustaining heavy damages by having their lands severed by the acquisition. To the said letter, your Memorialists attorneys received a reply on the 31st August, simply intimating that both the land and hill will be acquired.

By two notifications No. SA 47 and SA 597 issued on the 3rd and 10th February last respectively, further areas admeasuring about 23 acres and 31¾ gunthas and 13 acres and 21¾ gunthas respectively out of the lands of the Mandli at Akurli were notified to be acquired and the said notices warned all persons whom it may concern not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land. The area so notified to be ...uired includes survey N. 54 on which ... the only well in the Akurli village ...iyos... ...anent supply of water, ...attle of the ... comprises ...ound for ...Cow-... the Gaushalas and water supply and the Gaushala plot which admeasures about 8½ acres will remain in an isolated position. Your Memorialists crave leave to point out that it is impossible now to get any extensive grazing grounds in the island of Salsette and the useful work which the Mandli has been doing for the last 35 years will be put an end to.

By the acquisition of the Survey No. 54 which contains the only well in the Akurli village which gives perennial supply of water during the hot season for the cattle of the Mandli the water supply for the cattle during the hot season will go also. The question of water supply at Akurli stands as follows. Government have already taken possession of two wells and a tank belonging to the Mandli in the acquisition area. Those wells and tank have dried up long since. Two more wells in the lands in possession of Sitidars also taken possession of by the Government have dried up. There are two more wells one in the Gaushala plot, and one in survey No. 35. Those two wells are of a recent date dug up by the Mandli, and the little water that is found there is due to boring 80 feet deep from the bottom of the wells. But even these wells now give one day's supply in a week. The cattle have therefore to depend entirely on the well in survey No. 54 for their water supply during the hot season.

PERMANENT ACQUISITION.

Your Memorialists therefore by their attorneys' letter dated the 3rd March last put a proposal before Mr. Carter the Collector of the Bombay Suburban District as suggested by the Secretary to Government for their consideration that the permanent acquisition of the well in survey No. 54 should be avoided, and as to the other lands, the object of the acquisition being to obtain filling materials stone and earth for the Back Bay Reclamation out of the hills on the Akurli village, the Government may remove the stone and earth they require on paying reasonable compensation for the same to the Mandli and after doing so may restore the lands back to the Mandli. They expressed a desire to meet Mr. Carter and discuss the matter with him. Mr. Carter however by his letter dated 10th March replied that our attorneys said letter was written under a misapprehension of local circumstances, and that from local inquiry he had found that far from the well in survey No. 54 being the only source of supply of water for the cattle there was no indication on the ground that the cattle have been near the well for years past, that the instructions from your Memorialists had either been not understood by the attorneys, or were not specific and exact. He could not therefore submit any proposal to Government as requested on the information given. To a further letter dated 16th March your Memorialists attorneys have received no reply.

Your Memorialists under the circumstances have been obliged to place proposals before Government. The news that the Government is acquiring these lands has considerably excited the public feeling in the Hindu Community, and if the acquisition is completed as proposed it will create a bitterness of feelings in the said community which your Memorialists submit should be avoided as far as possible.

COMPENSATION TO SOCIETY.

Your Memorialists understand that the object of the acquisition of the said lands is to obtain filling materials stone and earth for the Back Bay Reclamation. If that be really the case, the Memorialists beg respectfully to propose that the Government may remove the stone and earth they require on paying reasonable compensation to the Society for the same and restore the said lands to the Society and that in any case the acquisition of the said well in survey No. 54 be avaoided.

Your Memorialists submit that if their aforesaid proposal is accepted, it will pacify the feeling of the Hindu Community and leave the Society free to carry on the charitable work it has been doing.

Your Memorialists therefore pray that their proposal submitted above may be favourably considered."

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

WEARING COSTLY JEWELS A DEGRADATION.

The first gathering of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha was held at Morar Bagh last Wednesday under the Presidentship of Mrs. Tapibai Motiwala. There was a representative gathering of over one hundred ladies. Two life-members were announced, Srimatis Kalavant B. Motiwala and Dattakar Khemchand Bhoosaheb, each paying Rs. 200. Several ordinary members ... enlisted.

... programme occupied two hours ... Rabamin's classical Indian ... texts were much admired and ... Luxmidas' performance on ... admirable. Some fine ... Almost all in the ...rkhas at their ... even opened ...

...ting out ...ds. New ...rls.

REPRESSION AND VIOLENCE.

MR. ANDREWS' PROTEST.

The following has been communicated to the Press by Mr. C. F. Andrews:—

It is with the deepest sense of pain that I am obliged to write to the Press once more, in order to make a double protest. On the one hand, certain acts on the part of those who represent the Government of India in its official capacity, such as the imprisonment of young students, the prohibition of the wearing of Gandhi caps, the licentious use of section 144 of the Indian Penal Code,—these and other arbitrary and high-handed measures appear to me to have had the inevitable effect of inflaming the passions of the people. It is true, I have come across instances of admirable self-restraint in the exercise of penal force on the part of Government officials and to those I would bear personal testimony. But there have been other instances, which have savoured directly of tyranny, and against these I would make emphatic and indignant protest. On the other hand, I have to protest against the violence of speech and the increasing violence of action on the popular side. During the past weeks, I have been in constant touch with huge crowds of famished and desperate people, who have been on strike in our great cities. I have, through this experience, realised more than ever before, how inflammable this material is; and if I have myself transgressed the bounds of calm and reasoned statement in the excitement of the times in which we live, I sincerely regret it. While making this confession of my own weakness, I would plead, in all earnestness of true affection, with those who may be influenced by my words, that the one thing most damaging of all to the present popular movement, with which I am in sympathy, is the irresponsible use of violent, inflammatory platform language, such as may directly or indirectly provoke violent action. For violence of any form must of necessity destroy the very foundation of non-violence on which the whole popular movement of Mahatma Gandhi is based.

DEMAND FOR EXECUTION OF BONDS.

ORDER OF ANDHRA'S D. M.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 13.

A Rajamandry correspondent wires to the "Andhra Patrika" stating that the Secretary of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and three others have been called upon by the District Magistrate to show cause why they should not execute a bond for Rs. 1,000, with two sureties of Rs. 500 each, to keep peace for a period of one year, as it has been made to appear to disturb public tranquility by inciting persons to obstruct Government servants in discharge of their duties and by inciting persons not to pay revenue and taxes due to Government.

PANDIT DEO RATAN SHARMA

ARRESTED AT MUSSOOREE.

MUSSOOREE, May 14.

Pandit Deo Ratan Sharma, Secretary Dehra Dun Congress Committee was arrested this afternoon under the Deputy Commissioner's orders under 124A and 153A. He has been hurriedly taken away towards Dehra Dun. The Mussooree Indian public assembled at Juma Masjid and expressed deep indignation condemning the authorities' conduct. Resolutions congratulating the revered Pandit were unanimously passed.

WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 14.

The storm over centre of Bay yesterday is approaching North Arrakan Coast and is probably weakening. Rainfall has been local in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Assam, while few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, and Bihar. Chief amounts are: Table Island, Tavoy half an inch, Akyab two, Myetkyina one, Debrugarh, Silchar a half, Sibsagar, Chittagong one, Purna three-quarters.

Forecast: Increase of rain in Burma except Tenasserim.

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JAGATGURU OF THE N. C. O.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, May 12

Shri Jagatguru Swami Shankaracharay of Shardpth arrived here yesterday from Delhi and was enthusiastically received at the station. In the evening he was taken in procession to the meeting place where he began a lecture series.

Speaking on *Dharma*, he said:—Politics, according to the Hindu *shastras*, were part of *dharma* and should be conducted on *dharmic* lines. Kings should perform the duty of protection, otherwise they will not be entitled to loyalty or cooperation from the people. Kings and officers are only servants, not masters of the people. All religious quarrels should cease and cooperation of all religious communities for the Khilafat and other *dharmic* causes is absolutely necessary in fighting with the *dharma* of the bureaucratic Government, which is nominally Christian as it breaks Christ's commandments continually by gagging leaders, etc. The mendicant policy was tried for decades past and found absolutely useless. War is unthinkable and so Non-Cooperation is the only remedy, which, if the people will unite and act strictly on *dharmic* lines must certainly bring real democratic Swaraj immediately.

Rajputana workers are collecting funds for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. About six thousand rupees have so far been collected. About ten thousand *charkhas* are working in the Province. The number of the members for the Congress has reached so far six thousand.

HINDU MUSLIM UNITY.

By M. K. GANDHI.

That unity is strength is not merely a copybook maxim but a rule of life, is in no case so clearly illustrated as in the problem of Hindu Muslim Unity. Divided we must fall. Any third power may easily enslave India so long as we Hindus and Mussalmans are ready to cut each other's throats. Hindu Muslim Unity means not unity only between Hindus and Mussalmans but between all those who believe India to be their home, no matter to what faith they belong.

I am fully aware that we have not yet attained that unity to such an extent as to bear any strain. It is a daily growing plant, as yet in delicate infancy, requiring special care and attention. The thing became clear in Amritsar when the problem confronted me in a concrete shape. The relations between the two were none too happy. They fought only about two years ago over what appeared to me to be a small matter. It was the eternal question of playing music whilst passing mosques. I hold that we may not dignify every trifle into a matter of deep religious importance. Therefore a Hindu may not insist on playing music whilst passing a mosque. He may not even quote precedents in his own or any other place for the sake of playing music. It is not a matter of vital importance for him to play music whilst passing a mosque. One can easily appreciate the Mussalman sentiment of having solemn silence near a mosque the whole of the twenty-four hours. What is a non-essential to a Hindu may be an essential to a Mussalman. And in all non-essential matters a Hindu must yield for the asking. It is criminal folly to quarrel over trivialities. The Unity we [illegible] only if we culti[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] to keep the two [illegible] conversion are [illegible] Hindus can have [illegible] with Mussalmans. [illegible] no religious [illegible] cow. The fact is we [illegible] ore now endeavoured to [illegible] to adjust our differences [illegible] friends bound to one another [illegible] the same sacred soil. We [illegible] an opportunity of a life-[illegible] fat question will not re[illegible] hundred years. If the [illegible] cultivate eternal friend[illegible] Mussalmans, they must [illegible] the attempt to vindi[illegible] Islam.—"Young India."

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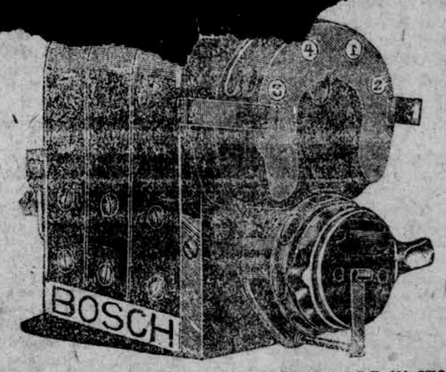

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

DISTRIBUTION.

How It all Fits Together. By L. Alston (Dent & Sons).

The Case for Capitalism. By Hartley Withers (E. Nash Co).

These two books may be read together. Both illustrate the growing tendency of economic literature to emphasize Distribution. Nor is it surprising. To follow the classical economists now and begin the subject with production is hardly possible. Science has annihilated distance and revolutionised trade. Prices depend far more upon costs of transport than local costs of production. And the necessaries of life at more or less the same real price. To reach the buyer to induce him to buy and to bring some the price that he pays where he buys, have become the decisive operations in all. Wealth-production. If we look merely at current politics, it seems as if Labour—the miner, the factory worker, the mechanic the farm-labourer, the cow-by—was going to become the predominant partner in the democracies of to-day. If, however, we believe that the balance of power in politics is only the superficial aspect of the underlying balance of economic power in a community, we cannot help doubting this. The cry of the mere labourer, the mere factory-worker and trade unionist is really setting. The more he lends himself to "Direct Action" and similar hysteria, the sooner is it bound to set. Even in production as such, the reflex effects of the forces, channels, agencies, and methods of distribution are daily becoming more and more important in every part of the world, the direct causes of production as such are being relegated to a more and more subsidiary position.

Be that as it may, the chapter on Distribution is that portion of the science of economics which is becoming more and more important, both these books under review deal principally with that. And both are very successful attempts at presenting the "laws and corollaries, the implications and inferences of the subject in a clear form and in non-technical, popular and telling language. Both books have the further merit that the reader's attention is held, and he feels as he reaches the end that the book was none too long. Mr. Hartley Withers is the better known of the two authors. Professor Alston's however, is the better book. Mr. Withers is the better controversialist. He selects his opponents well: some of the most effective of the recent writers on Socialism, Guild Socialism and Syndicalism, who have managed to catch the ear and influence the mind of the man in the street and the factory, he buttonholes, he quotes from and he exposes the many oversights, inconsistencies, errors and unwarranted assumptions in their system. He thoroughly enjoys rubbing it in over and over again how they are a house divided against themselves and how their so-called system is in reality none at all. He has, moreover, a soft place in his heart for the capitalist. The defects inherent in the Capitalistic system skips over much as the Indian Magician bounds across his carefully prepared patch of flaming charcoal and he writes thoroughout as an acknowledged advocate of the existing order individualistic and capitalistic, making no concessions at all. He is the robust conservative loyal to the ideas and ideals of his youth neither learning nor unlearning anything of fundamental import in his easy and happy journey through life.

Professor Alston's book is different. It is not the contribution of a conservative advocate in acontroversy. In its tone, in its method of treatment, in its arrangement of topics it is not at all a speech for the defence. It is written rather in the service of truth and of scientific method, the emphasis on the various branches of the subject is carefully distributed, and the author covers far more ground far more systematically and thoroughly than does Mr. Withers, while keeping up from first to last that popular style and that non-technical language, in which even Mr. Withers in spite of his far longer experience as a popular author is not his superior.

B. K. T.

MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour—A Biography, by E. T. Raymond. (W. Collins, Sons and Co., Ltd., London.)

Mr. Raymond, who has achieved some measure of reputation as a witty and incisive writer and as the author of "Uncensored Celebrities", attempts in the volume before us a biographical sketch of one of the most interesting statesmen of the century, Mr. A. J. Balfour. Mr. Raymond considers him as an easily recognisable type "represented both in England and France by a number of statesmen, who owe their fame less to any specific performance than to the impression created by their intellectual brilliance." Holding that perception, energy and judgment are the qualities necessary above all in State affairs, the author regards Mr. Balfour not indeed as the combination of all these three qualities, but as the man of action in whom great powers of comprehension go with some deficiency of judgment and a marked deficiency of energy Mr. Raymond admits, of course, that Mr. Balfour has judgment in a large measure, but Mr. Balfour has been constitutionally indolent although he has all the virtue of this defect, in that he is capable of considerable periods of concentrated effort, and he is helped by an almost feminine obstinacy and dislike of admitting defeat.

The intellectual brilliance is, indeed, evident in the remarkable career of Mr. Balfour, but Mr. Raymond warns us that large powers of comprehension and a good memory create an illusion of superiority. When they are combined, as in the case of Mr. Balfour, with genuine intellectual power, the tendency is to yield quite irrational homage. So, when there is actual failure it is not only condoned but admired. As in the case of Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour had always been credited with an indefinable superiority over his performances. They have been notable, but it is vaguely felt that the man is more notable still. As Mr. Raymond puts it, "with others the might-have-been is a reproach: with man like Mr. Balfour it is a tribute; they please in disappointing."

But the Irish performance of his nephew must not have disappointed Mr. Balfour's uncle, Lord Salisbury.

When in March, 1887, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach sought relief from the thankless and heavy labours of the Irish Secretaryship, Mr. Balfour was announced as his successor. The uncle had a shrewd idea of a side of the young statesman's character not then visible to the world, his discretion, his tenacity, the obstinacy of which he was capable when his interest was fully engaged and his self-love implicated. But the appointment caused general surprise. In Ireland it was received with derision. The "Times" thought that "to offer Mr. Balfour the Irish Office is like the presentation of a silken bowstring to the doomed victim of the Caliph." An Irish paper spoke of Mr. Balfour as a "silk-skinned sybarite whose rest a crumpled roseleaf would disturb." Mr. Raymond's account of the Irish Secretaryship is illuminating and extremely entertaining. Mr. Balfour had declared: "Cromwell failed because he relied solely on repressive measures. This mistake I shall not imitate. I shall be as relentless as Cromwell in enforcing obedience to the law, but at the same time I shall be as radical as any reformer in redressing grievances and specially in removing every cause of complaint in regard to the land." The policy was sound; it was courageous and intelligent, but, as Mr. Raymond points out, Mr. Balfour's one mistake was natural to a man of his caste and his habit of mind. "He conceived that all could be put right by handcuffs well and duly applied, and by money well and duly spent." He could not even grasp that there was a genuine spiritual element in the Home Rule agitation.

A few years later came Mr. Balfour's intimate association with Mr. Chamberlain. The latter "masterful, eager, empirical, destitute of a political philosophy, impatient of privilege and tradition in the abstract, although prone to be fascinated by them in the concrete", was on the face of it hardly likely to agree with Mr. Balfour, who has been compared to the elegant Halifax of Macaulay's description, "a man of keen understanding, sceptical, inexhaustibly fertile in distinctions and objections, his taste, his sense of the ludicrous exquisite." Mr. Chamberlain has been the greatest example of the practical politician, a man of what one may call a one-dimension sight, facile in changing his views, but changeless in the intensity with which he acted on the convictions of the moment. Mr. Balfour worked in harmony with Mr. Chamberlain with an adroit tact only possible in a man of his subtle intellect. He was in favour of retaliation against ultra-Protectionist Powers. But his whole energy was concentrated on a single object, the preservation of the Unionist Party and the maintenance of his own leadership. He could not repudiate Tariff Reform, he could and did work to postpone it. When the disruption of the Unionist Party was certain, his ingenuity was solely concerned with the invention of various vices to avert that calamity; he did succeed in deferring it and lessening its violence. Mr. Raymond's account of this passage in Mr. Balfour's career which bears superficially the aspect of tragic failure may not appear quite unprejudiced, but it is certainly very informing. At the end of the book we have a glimpse into Mr. Balfour's metaphysical adventures and his political work during the war. Mr. Raymond's is an arresting volume which has done justice to a personality whose character and career will always be of absorbing interest to the student of contemporary politics.

L. G. K.

MARATHI FICTION.

Mr. N. N. Pangal added four works of fiction to his Light Literature Series during the four months from November to February last.

The "Adbhuta Yoga Samarthya" is a spiritual novel, suggested by Marie Corelli's "Romance of Two Worlds." The idea of inculcating moral and religious truths through fiction, dramatic as well as narrative, is not new in India. The strain of abstract reasoning is relieved by the charm of visible incidents and humour tends to cool passions which are too often aroused by metaphysical disquisitions It would be out of place here to enquire whether the author has throughout established harmony between the ancient thought of India and the modern thought of the West. The theory of creation propounded in Chapter XII, for example, would not be the kind of teaching to find a place in Sir Edward Clodd's story. "Human electricity" is undoubtedly a force and Yoga may develop it within certain limits. While the reader may be inclined to disagree with Mr. Lakshman T. Parnaik here and there, he will undoubtedly thank the author for presenting Indian philosophy in so attractive a form and for adding to Marathi literature a volume which is so full of suggestion.

"Lakhya Baragira" is a historical novel. The hero was a loyal servant of Savai Malhar Rao Holkar and the author found mention of him and his exploits in Bakhars and other historical documents. His whole history does not seem to be recorded and the gap affords his opportunity to the novelist. Lakhya is represented as continuing to serve Yeshwant Rao Holkar and is provided with a prominent place in the galaxy of the worthies who distinguished themselves in the last days of the Maratha Empire. Sirdar Chintaman Rao N. Muzumdar of Baroda is evidently a diligent researcher and familiar alike with Hindi and Marathi. His learning manifests itself on almost every page, and his reflections on the state of society which passed away with old Governments, as compared with India of the present day, are characterised by shrewdness and commonsense, even where agreement with him is improbable.

Mr. Bhikaji Gopal Bhide's "Ratnakhachita-simha" takes us to the Far East. The bejewelled lion was an emblem of royalty in China and was therefore jealously guarded. Yet it was once stolen and was somehow recovered by Li Hung Chang. After the fall of the monarchy, it was sent to America, and from there it was transfered to Australia. It again vanished from the custody of the royalist and the mysterious event supplies the novelist with an interesting theme for a story of detective enterprise. Chinese life is in many respects akin to Indian and the adventures of persons with European names depicted by Mr. Bhide are as thrilling to Indian as they can be to Western readers.

Mr. Pangal's episodes from the Life of Napoleon would not have been written if experience had not taught him that a great hero belongs to the world and no merely to his native country, and that his achievements command as much admiration in India as in Europe. The introduction of Marathi readers to European history through fiction is a service rendered to the cause of humanity.

"Hira Harapala" is a historical drama published by Mr. Sadashiva K. Shindakara of Poona. The "diamond lost" was Shivaji's able lieutenant Tanaji Malusre, who was killed in the capture of Sinhagad. The fort was at this time known as Kondana. Shivaji's mother Jija Bai thought that it would be taken by Tanaji, the Lion of Maharashtra, and advised him to name it after the victor .but the exploit cost his life and the fort was therefore called after the Lion. The play is a spirited production, which does much credit to its young author, Mr. Shantaram G. Gupte, who, it appears, was born in 1901 at Velang in Satara, and joined the stage when he had not yet completed his 19th year. Jija Bai was a great lady, but whether she was sufficiently familiar with the song of Tukaram's part in her mouth on page 70 may be doubted. Perhaps the author thought otherwise, or that a small fault like that would not jar upon the sense of historic truth in the reader.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S VICEROYALTY.

Mr. A. K. Ghose must be congratulated on the production of this brochure. He has outlined without any undue display of passion or prejudice all the important events of the last administration. The effort is the more creditable as most of the events touched upon by the author are recent events, which have aroused the bitterest criticism not yet exhausted. Lord Chelmsford's Viceroyalty is destined to go down into history as the darkest period of the British rule in India, and Mr. Ghose's little parallel between the German atrocities in the different towns of Belgium and France and those of Dyer and his ilk in the Punjab adds point to the criticism. It is to be wished Mr. Ghose had given us a more critical estimate of the late Viceroy, a more exhaustive account of the personal factor in the last Viceroyalty. But, perhaps, for one not intimately connected with the hidden springs of the administrative machinery in the last five years, it would have been too much to expect fuller treatment of questions which must remain shrouded in mystery until those who actively influenced or shaped the administration between 1916-1921 feel themselves at liberty to speak.

KALAPI—A STUDY.

On the slopes of the Gujarati Parnassus, Kalapi is the central name that has been eternally enshrined as a poet of despondency. His genius matured too early, and was unfortunately nipped in the bud. The spell of iterature to which he was enchained was the main source of agony in his life. His search after ideal but impracticable love, his pursuit after Elysian beauty and his constant thirst for celestial happiness, enabled him to give the highest scope to the flight of imagination and soar in the dreamland of a romantic world.

As regards his attitude towards Nature, she was a spirit of love. Nature joined him in sharing his woes and smiled at his good fortune. He was a subjective poet and used to therialise like Shelley what Wordsworth used to spiritualise. At times one finds He was a subjective poet and used to etherialise like Shelley what Wordsworth used to spiritualise. At times one observes Kalapi both etherialising and spiritualising the common topics and incidents of ordinary life. Kalapi ardently loved the woowland scenery of Cashmere and loved the woodland scenery of Cashmere and has compared Cashmere to Paradise in his *"Tour to Cashmere or the vision of Paradise."* Like Shelley who enjoyed many a delightful excursion on the Lake of Geneva, Kalapi too ardently loved the scenery of the lakes in Cashmere resonant with sweet melody.

The ideal love which Kalapi, like Shelley, was ardently seeking after, was practically speaking metamorphosed into partial lust. He was zealous in his pursuit after hallowed and blessed love, but his adherence to the principle "old order changeth" was assuredly detrimental to such a noble wish. "In reducing the ideals to practical", says Carlyle, "great latitude of tolerance ought to be drawn." What Darmester said of Byron "the idea that . . . the aspirations of the soul are in contest with the laws of the universe", is truly applicable to this poet of Gujarat. The short period of his life was devoted inrealising his ideals, but alas! it is needless to reiterate what has been too often remarked that ideals are visionary fabrics of dream. He was enamoured of earthly beauty, which was essential for a man like Kalapi. "To be loved", remarks a critic, "by a man like Shelley is to court sorrow and disaster." The same was the case with the persons loved by Kalapi.

Kalapi has expressed raptures of Sufistic enthusiasm in several of his *Ghazals*. Like an oriental Sufi-poet, Kalapi sings:—

"Dwait premi je hato adwait premi te thayo,
Brahmand mahru, Brahmn mahru,
Brahmvadi hu thayo."

"I, a lover of duality, now am turned into a lover of unity. I am in tune with Brahmn —theUnmanifested Absolute."

Ghazal-writing was in vogue from the times of Balashanker and downward. Kalapi, too, has written numerous sweet Ghazals in *Kekarav*. A Ghazal is a spontaneous effusion of powerful feelings. Kalapi himself writes in one of his letters to a friend that Shelley would have been a better ghazal-writer than Wordsworth, since the former's heart was the sanctuary of conflicting passions and emotions. Herein Kalapi depicts his own heart, and in this respect Shelley and Kalapi the following notable lines deserve quotation:—

"Kitabo Ishkni kholi, uthamya premna potha,
Vasam chhe dankh pritina-vicat chee snah rasta tyan."

"Many a book of love I perused—many a volume of love I studied—yet, alas, fatal are the stings and bewildering the ways of love."

"Chhe khak choli chhap mari ishakni jene dile,
To ishkni fuke hamari lakh killa tutshe."

"He whose body is covered with the dust of love and the tabloid of heart branded with love—shall vigorously destroy thousands of strongholds by blowing one breath. Immense is the force of love—it works wonders and miracles, never dreamt of in man's imagination.

Through the whole range of *Kekarav*, the reader is sure to meet with poems remarkable for their depth and delicacy, and sweetness of language. It would take too long to enter into a critical review of the minor poems in *Kekarav*, hence, I will go through a few of the most prominent poems:—

"Kamalini" or the Lotus is a poem written in imitation of Shelley's "Cloud." The "Cloud" gives an autobiographical description and Kamalini does the same. The floating whisper of Nature on the wide expanse of the placid lake, where the Kamalini kissed too often, was sufficient to instil a spirit of God's mystical creation in a silent on-looker. The selection of the metre is quite proper, since Harigit i sone of the few metres of Gujrati prosody, where the extreme sweetness and melody of verse blend harmoniously with the poet's wonderful imagery.

The most prominent poem that requires attention is Radaya Tripnti, or the trilogy of hearts. This is the longest poem in *Kekarav*. The hearts of Rama, Shobhana and the poet are indicated by the trilogy. The conflicting passions of the three hearts are very subtly described by Kalapi in this poem. Cupid preyed upon the poet like a canker worm eating through the petals of a rose, and the consequent oscilation between his love for Rama and his passion for Shobhana symbolises his mental fickleness and unsteady state of mind. In short this poem is a panoramic conception of the poet's love episode. "Mratuya" is highly philosophical. The main idea centres round the death of a child and the consequent effusions of the poet's heart. The poem though small in length can be divided in to two parts; in the first half the poet displays excess of innocence, while in the latter half he ascends to the highest philosophical regions. This represents a vivid contrast. In the end the poet moralises and preaches that life is a dream and that it is a blending of opposite elements; when the elements enter into a battle, death approaches, which is a death of the body only. Ephemeral and evanescent are the pleasures of the physical world. Birth and death are inevitable to a physical body, then why should man rejoice at birth and mourn at death?

An extraordinary lucidity of language, sublimity and sanity of thought, wonderful felicity of poetic diction, power of diffusing an air of pathetic notes, great gift of revealing the sorrowful pleasures of despondency, the love of the sublime and the beautiful are the most salient characteristics of Kalapi.

In Kalapi, there is no perfection of art. He merely blurted out his thoughts in the first words that came to him. On no occasion does he feed himself on a diet of dainty words. At times, he rises to grave eloquence with an air of majestic pomp. He never drops into prosaic diction. He had no vein of humour, which is usually the case with poets of despondency.

H. M. D.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall's hero in "The Early Hours" (Collins) is such a delightfully brave-hearted and cleanminded Turk that even those of us who have little or no sympathy with Turkey will welcome him. I sincerely hope that plenty of Turks of the Comruddin type still remain, but whether they do or don't, Mr. Pickthall has done good work in reminding us that patriots are not the exclusive possession of any one country. As a whole the book is not successful, the love-story is swamped, at times almost to extinction, by the tale of the effort made in Turkey some years ago to cast off despotic government. This effort is described in so great detail that more than once I imagined myself yet one more war-book. Mr. Pickthall may be forgiven for his enthusiasm, but he would have written a better-constructed novel had he kept it within bounds. Nevertheless you will be well-advised to make Camruddin's acquaintance; he was not at all puned up by his successes and when he was not engaged on adventurous crusades he could make love quite prettily.—"Punch".

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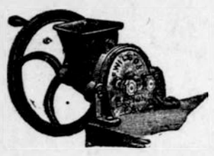

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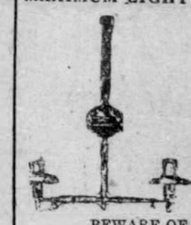

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